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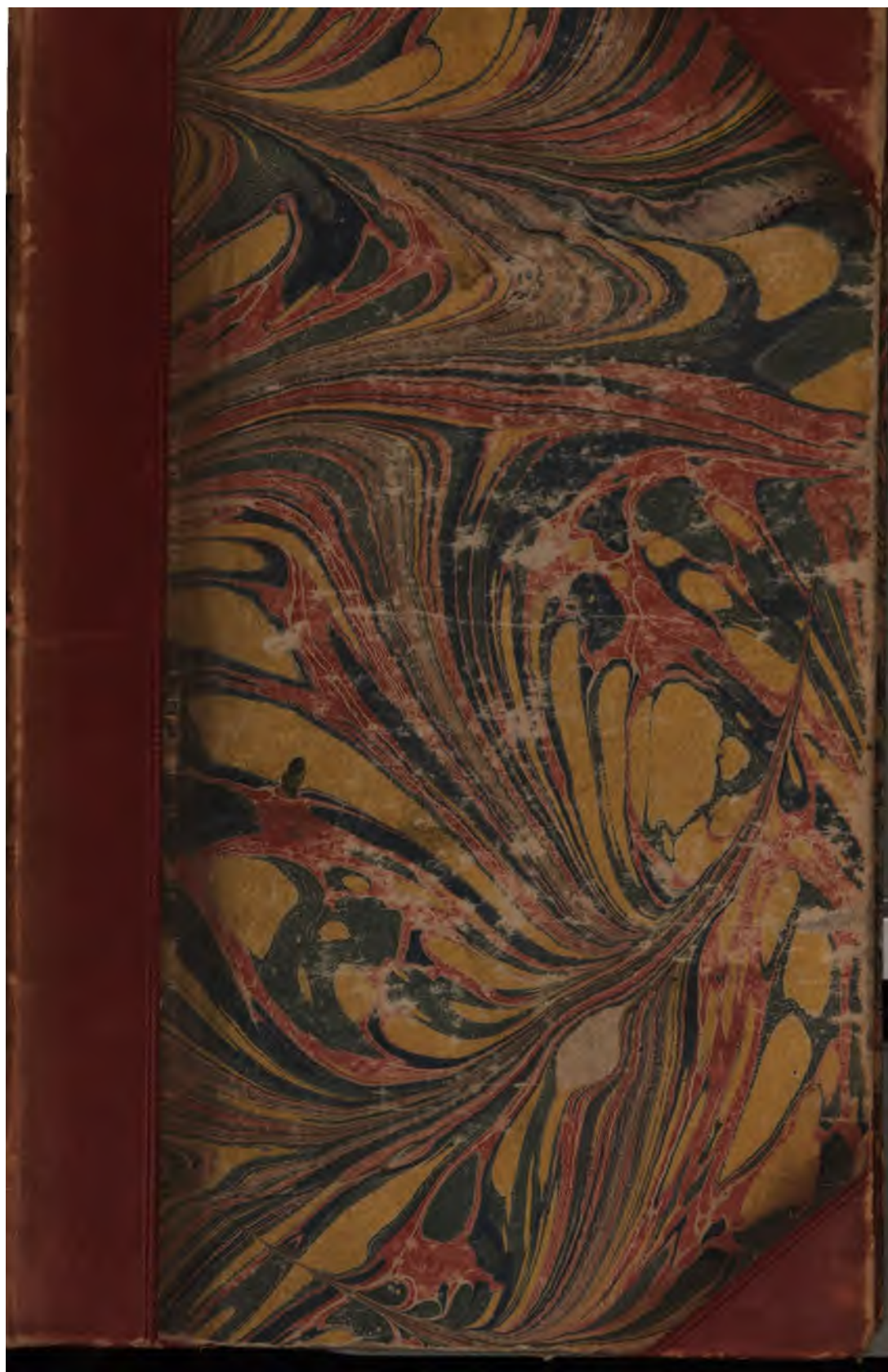
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J.H. 1828.
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Sketches

OF THE

WAR IN GREECE,

IN A SERIES OF EXTRACTS, FROM THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF

PHILIP JAMES GREEN, Esq.

LATE BRITISH CONSUL FOR THE MOREA;

WITH NOTES BY R. L. GREEN, Esq. VICE-CONSUL;

AND

An Appendix,

CONTAINING OFFICIAL, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, RELATING TO THE

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

LONDON :

THOMAS HURST AND CO. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD ;

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PREFACE.

THAT there are occasions where Truth is unpopular, has never been more strongly exemplified than in the progress of the present Greek Revolution. Those statements only which favoured the cause of Greek Independence, have met with ready belief. The English Papers have but echoed the tones of Foreign Journals in publishing accounts of Greek heroism and Greek triumphs, for which we should in vain seek a foundation in fact. Falsehoods the most glaring have been unblushingly published to the world—and the world has had little opportunity, and less inclination, to investigate the truth of the relation.

It is not intended to seek a competition with the numerous works on Greek affairs already before the public, to whom is left the task of judging of their several merits. I have only to observe in this place, that, from considering the inaccuracy of some, and insufficiency of others, arose the idea, that my own correspondence (though written with no such view) might prove acceptable to the Public; as affording a correct, general, and connected view of the principal events of the interesting struggle that yet continues to agitate Eastern Europe. To such merits alone does the following work pretend.

The Letters, from which extracts have been made, were written during an official residence in the Morea, or in Zante, to correspondents in England, partly by myself, partly by my brother, the Vice-Consul. The information is derived either from personal observation, or from the official correspondence of Consular Agents in different parts of the Morea.

PREFACE.

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If, in the course of these Extracts, instead of adopting the terms Infidels and Christians, I have made use of those of Turks and Greeks, it must not be thence inferred that I am prejudiced against the Greek Cause. On the contrary, it is impossible to be indifferent in such a Cause—it is impossible not to wish the liberation of any people from a state of thralldom so degrading as that of the Rajahs under the Ottoman dominion. But enthusiastic admiration of their character, considered as the descendants and representatives of the ancient Greeks, must not be expected from a candid observer of the manners of the modern race who boast their name. That they may again exhibit the virtues and talents that have shed a charm over their land, is ardently to be desired; but, in the meantime, it cannot be disguised that the Greeks of the present day are little advanced in intellect or moral feeling beyond their barbarian oppressors.

There is one among the numerous Publications on Greek affairs, which I cannot pass

unnoticed, viz. the work of Dr. Pouqueville, entitled "La Régénération de la Grèce," in four volumes octavo, published at Paris in 1824. My personal acquaintance with the writer and with his brother, the Consul at Patrass, and the fact of Dr. Pouqueville's works being received as authority in France, must plead my apology for introducing my remarks in this place. Without professing to have read the whole of this voluminous production of 2235 closely printed pages, a task for which, I am inclined to believe, none but the writer of it has had sufficient patience, a copious Index, in itself a work, has enabled me to refer to such parts of it as relate to the particular transactions which have come under my immediate observation.

My knowledge of the Doctor's peculiar advantages in procuring information, from his brother having been on the spot as French Consul at the moment when the Insurrection began, led me to examine his account of these transactions with curiosity and attention ; but

ments or fabrications quoted, may give to my readers some degree of that amusement which those acquainted with the facts referred to, have so richly enjoyed. If the consistency of the Doctor's Phil-hellenic enthusiasm should be thought worth inquiry into, his character of the Modern Greeks, as exhibited in a former Work, dedicated to Napoleon the 1st, entitled "*Voyage en Morée*," Paris, 1805, will be found in the Appendix.

The reader will find, subjoined to the Letters, short Notes, illustrative of the manner of this singular warfare. They have been added by my Brother to the text wherever the point stated required further elucidation, or where an individual trait might shew the characters in their true light.

High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands. Will it be believed, that they have even condescended to exhibit in their history a disgusting caricature, with no resemblance to any thing human, as a likeness of Sir Thomas Maitland, who is termed “cet être incréé?”

At one time I entertained the idea of refuting seriatim the misrepresentations contained in the “Régénération.” Scarcely, however, had I entered on this Augean labour, than overcome by disgust and weariness, I was compelled to relinquish it. The refutation would have equalled in length the work itself. I have confined myself in the present volume, to subjoining, in the form of Notes, three or four quotations from the Doctor’s publication, giving his statement of the transactions related in the text without comment. More than this, in compassion to my readers and myself, I could not do. That I have done thus much I must repeat the apology I have offered above, adding a hope, that the effrontery and ingenuity of the misstate-

ments or fabrications quoted, may give to my readers some degree of that amusement which those acquainted with the facts referred to, have so richly enjoyed. If the consistency of the Doctor's Phil-hellenic enthusiasm should be thought worth inquiry into, his character of the Modern Greeks, as exhibited in a former Work, dedicated to Napoleon the 1st, entitled "Voyage en Morée," Paris, 1805, will be found in the Appendix.

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SKETCHES
OF THE
WAR IN GREECE.

LETTER I.

Patrass, 3d January, 1821.

I FORWARD this to Malta by the packet Clifton. The Greek merchants established here, owing to some misunderstanding, have taken up another vessel to act as a packet, named the Corriere, under Ionian colours; but I do not think they will succeed in their object, as Captain Hunter is determined to resist this attempt to deprive him of an employment now nearly four years established under the sanction of the Maltese Government.

Ali Pasha* still holds out at Joannina, and will

* The character of Ali Pasha, Vizir of Epirus, has been so faithfully drawn in the works of modern travellers, that any further description in this place would be superfluous. Arrived at the enjoyment of absolute power, obtained by the most revolting acts of cruelty and oppression, Ali Pasha became intoxicated with success to that degree, that he at length openly dared to disobey the orders of the Sultan whenever they displeased him.

probably do so throughout the winter : Chourschid Pasha, just appointed to the Pashalik of the Morea, is ordered to march against him. Monsieur Hugues Pouqueville arrived here a few days since from Paris, to act as French Vice Consul. He supersedes my particular friend, Monsieur Arasy, who has been nearly five years resident at Patrass, and who is now ordered to Coron, much to my regret, and indeed I may add, to that of the authorities and

The Divan were provoked to demand an explanation of the Vizir's conduct, and ordered him to proceed to Constantinople for that purpose ; but with this order, as might be expected, Ali did not think it prudent to comply. The last semblance of allegiance being thus thrown off by this act of open defiance, the Porte resolved to employ force to reduce the rebel to obedience. In the spring of 1820, a squadron was dispatched from Constantinople to blockade the coast of Albania, and several Pashas were ordered to proceed thither with such troops as they might collect for the occasion. On the arrival of the forces of the Sultan, the different fortresses and towns situated on the coast, surrendered at discretion, and in the month of August, on the near approach of the Ottoman army to the capital, Ali Pasha placed garrisons in two strong fortresses situated on the Lake of Joannina, and retired himself to the citadel, having previously destroyed the principal part of the city, in order that the Sultan's forces might find no accommodation, and be less able to molest him. His enemies, instead of prosecuting their advantages, suspended their operations against him, and at the period of writing the above letter, were wasting the time which would have sufficed for the reduction of the rebel, in the party bickerings and private differences of their leaders, so that with these three fortresses, garrisoned by numerous troops and amply provided with provisions, artillery, and ammunition, Ali was long enabled to bid defiance to a force, that under better discipline and abler leaders, would have been more than sufficient to have crushed him at a blow.

inhabitants of this place, as he has always been distinguished by uprightness of conduct and impartiality in the discharge of his public duties.

Lord Strangford and suite arrived in Zante on the 27th ultimo, on board the Cambrian frigate, Captain Hamilton, on his way from England to Constantinople: the absence of the Vice Consul and also that of the Cancellier, prevents my leaving Patras, which I otherwise should have been induced to have done, in order to obtain the advantage of a personal acquaintance with our new ambassador to the Porte.

On the 29th ultimo, at four o'clock in the morning, we experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about sixty seconds, but providentially caused no damage here: to-day we hear that it destroyed great part of the town of Zante, but as no letters have been received, the extent of the damage cannot yet be known.

LETTER II.

Patrass, 18th January, 1821.

IN my last I mentioned that we had experienced a very severe earthquake, and that a report had reached us of the town of Zante having at the same time suffered considerably. On the 6th instant letters were received from thence confirming the account, stating that twelve hundred houses had been destroyed or damaged, and several persons killed.

At seven o'clock in the evening of the 6th instant we had another earthquake, said to be the strongest which has happened at Patrass for the last thirty-five years: it lasted about sixty-five seconds, but with the exception of a few garden walls thrown down, has done no damage. Up to this time we have had six or seven other slight shocks. Zante also, has again suffered severely. The south-west coast of the Morea too has sustained considerable damage, particularly the towns of Agolinizza, Pyrgos, Gastouni, and Arcadia.

Chourschid Pasha of the Morea has been named Seraskier or Generalissimo, and is to leave Tripolizza this week, to take the command in Albania,

and direct the war against Ali Pasha: the Souliots have revolted in favour of the latter.

There are many rumours of war afloat, but between whom and where is not stated. There is great pecuniary distress at Patras at present, owing to a levy having been made to defray the expenses of large supplies of provisions and ammunition for the Turkish army in Albania. This unlooked for and arbitrary exaction, which falls principally on the Greek subjects, has caused a great sensation, but has not been successfully resisted. Our local government has also for the same purpose borrowed money of the Russian Consul General, at a very high rate of interest.

LETTER III.

Patrass, 15th February, 1821.

I RECEIVED a few days since, by an express foot-messenger, rather a singular communication from my Consular Agent at Arcadia, Signor Anastasio Pasqualigo. He informed me that the Vaivode of Arcadia had communicated to him the contents of a letter which had fallen into his hands, addressed by a person named Colocotroni, now in Zante, to his friend in Arcadia, stating that a revolution on the part of the Greeks had been for some time organizing, and was on the point of breaking out; that the Ionians would assist their brethren in religion, and that the writer was occupied in organizing a body of men, with whom he intended passing over to the Morea, and that he should land near Arcadia. The Vaivode lost no time in communicating the contents of this letter to the Turkish Government at Tripolizza, and also called upon the British Agent to explain the meaning of such an extraordinary declaration. Signor Pasqualigo referred the matter to me, requesting an answer. I lost no time in assuring him, "I believed the letter to be a fabrication; that I had not heard of any rumour of a revolution, and that, at all events, Ionian subjects were not likely to interfere on such an occasion."

LETTER IV.

Patrass, 29th March, 1821.

FOR some time past there have been strong suspicions of a revolution on the part of the Greeks being in contemplation. The Turks of this place, and indeed in other parts of the Morea, have evinced great distrust and uneasiness. The dissatisfaction expressed by the Greek inhabitants of Patrass was owing to the very heavy levies made upon them by the Turkish Government, for the purchase of supplies for the army in Albania; but the authorities had apparently calmed the irritation excited by their unjust exactions. However, within these few days, appearances have assumed a much more serious aspect, and the idea universally prevails just now, among the resident Greeks of this town, that a revolution is on the point of breaking out: the Turks also appear very uneasy, and each party evidently mistrusts the other. The Greeks are engaged in shipping off or secreting their property. The Turks who inhabit houses in the town, are transporting their families and effects to the citadel, which they are putting into as good a state of defence as possible; they have compelled the

Greeks to drag up some heavy cannon from the sea shore, and have put into requisition all the ovens, to bake biscuit.

The Ionians residing at Patrass, who are very numerous, are also much alarmed, and have sent to the Islands many of their families, which the Turkish authorities here have endeavoured to prevent, as they issued an order that none of the inhabitants should quit the place; however, a deputation of Ionians having represented to me the injustice and risk attendant on such forcible detention, I considered it my duty to insist upon the order being cancelled, so far as regarded Ionian subjects, and my requisition has been complied with.

A general order has been issued, in compliance with which, several Archbishops, Bishops, and Cogia-Bashis of the different districts, have proceeded to Tripolizza, the seat of Government. Germanos, however, the Archbishop of Patrass, on arriving at Calavrita on his way thither, has refused to proceed farther.

✓ The Turks are exceedingly suspicious of Russian influence; and, on the other hand, the Greeks have for some time past shown themselves devoted to that power.

The Turks have as yet been unable to effect the overthrow of Ali Pasha, who still holds out, although nine months have elapsed since operations were commenced against him. The appearance of the

troops sent by the Grand Signior from Constantinople is truly contemptible; they are badly armed and clothed, under no discipline, and commit the greatest outrages, generally with impunity.

LETTER V.

Patrass, 6th April, 1821.

WITH my last letters before you, which contained an account of the state of affairs here, and my decided opinion that a revolution on the part of the Greeks, at present, was improbable, what will be your surprise at hearing that an insurrection broke out at Patrass on the 4th instant. Having hired the Malta packet Clifton, to take despatches to the Ionian Government at Corfu, I am enabled to send you some particulars of what has taken place here, although I assure you I am hardly in a sufficiently composed state of mind to do so.

On the 30th ultimo I sent off my Janissary, Meto, to Constantinople, with despatches for our Ambassador, from Consul-General Meyer, at Prevesa: I at the same time made a report to His Excellency of the actual situation of affairs here. On the 2d instant, Mula Sali, a Turk, was sent to Joannina with despatches from the Vaivode of Patrass, for the Seraskier Chourchid Pasha. On the same day, a deputation of armed Ionians presented themselves to me, and stated, that as the Turkish authorities appeared incapable of keeping up an effective police, they had determined on

establishing a provisional Ionian town-guard, in order to insure tranquillity. To this strange declaration I replied that "such an act on their part would be highly improper, and, should they persist, it would be on their own responsibility."

From the 31st of March, the Greek and Ionian inhabitants began to desert the town in great numbers, and by the 3d and 4th instant very few Greeks remained, their countrymen having embarked, or retired to the mountains.

On the 4th, a body of about fifty men, principally Albanian Turks, arrived from Lepanto, and entered the fortress; at the same time a boat arrived from Vostizza, with some Turks, who had fled from Calavrita, on account of the Greeks having openly taken up arms there: these also entered the fortress.

About four o'clock, being at dinner, we received notice that the Turks had set on fire one of the Greek Primate's houses, which proved to be the case. This was the signal for attack, and a brisk firing of musquetry took place between the Turks and Greeks. The Ionians took part with the latter, and, although it is impossible to ascertain the precise numbers, I conceive there could not have been less than four hundred of them who were armed. The Turks shortly afterwards opened a fire from the fortress: the conflagration spread rapidly, and in twelve hours upwards of three hundred houses were destroyed.

The Greeks who had retired to the mountains, perceiving the town in flames, and learning that the Turks kept within the fortress walls, commenced their return, being armed with guns, pistols, knives, &c. &c. At present there may be about 3000 Greeks in the town, who are employed in firing their small arms at the fortress. They have no cannon, but say they are expecting a large supply of all kinds of ammunition daily. The arrival of the Archbishop Germanos is anxiously looked for, he having been named in this emergency to the chief command.

Fortunately the English schooner *Pomona* arrived from Malta on the morning of the 4th, and I lost no time in arranging with the Master for the hire of his vessel to receive on board British subjects and property; I likewise offered accommodation on board to Monsieur Pouqueville, the French Vice Consul, of which he availed himself. On the morning of the 5th the Russian, Prussian, and Swedish Consuls embarked on board different vessels: I sent on board the *Pomona* my family and three Janissaries with those of the French Consul.

As yet very few lives have been lost; the first person killed by the Turks was a Cephaloniot, servant to the Vice Cancellier of the British Consulate, who openly joined the Greeks the day the Revolution commenced. The first act of violence committed by the Greeks was the murder of a poor negro woman.

LETTER VI.

Patrass, 12th April, 1821.

SINCE my last letter of the 6th instant, considerable numbers of the Greek peasantry have come into the town, and probably there may be 5000 armed men now here. The Archbishop Germanos, the Primates Papadiamandopulo and Londo, besides several other of the rich Greek inhabitants of the place, are also returned, and form a sort of council for the immediate direction of affairs. They have addressed a manifesto* to the different Consuls, stating that the cruel tyranny of their oppressors has forced the Greeks to take up arms, and soliciting assistance from the respective European Governments which they represent.

A small battery has been formed under the walls of the fortress; the Greeks have opened a fire from six guns, which from their small calibre have not caused the least damage; several of the persons who directed this battery have been killed and wounded. The Greeks have converted into an

* A translation of this document will be found in the Appendix, as well as that of another manifesto addressed to the Courts of Europe by Petro Bey of Maina, dated Calamata, 23d March, old style, (the day on which the Revolution commenced at Patrass.)

hospital a house close to the British Consulate, its immediate neighbourhood to which ensures its safety, as the garrison of the fortress are careful not to fire in the direction of the Consulate.

It appears that a Pasha has arrived at the Castle of Roumelia with some troops; he has despatched a messenger here with letters addressed to some of the Consuls, requesting their interference to restore order, and offering to overlook and pardon all that has taken place, on condition that the Greek subjects of the Porte return to their allegiance; otherwise he states that he has positive orders from the Seraskier to restore tranquillity by force of arms. The Turkish messenger was permitted to land, and conducted to the Prussian Consulate, where his letters were read; but he was sent back without any answer, except a verbal assurance on the part of the Greeks, that they did not care for the threats or the promises of his master.

I yesterday received an answer to the despatches I sent on the sixth instant, by return of the Packet, from his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, (*pro tempore*) approving of my conduct, and recommending me to remain at my post as long as I could do so with safety.

In regard to the interference of the Ionians, who have since been still more openly violent in their support of the Greeks, his Excellency condemns such conduct, and the Senate has published a Proclamation, forbidding any Ionian subject from aid-

ing or taking part with either Greeks or Turks, under pain of forfeiting the protection of the Government of their country. I have distributed copies of this Proclamation, and had caused it to be stuck up opposite the Consulate, for general information, but it was immediately torn down, and the order set at defiance by the Ionians. In short, confusion and pillage is the order of the day; the Turkish houses have been broken open and sacked of every thing valuable. The Mosques have been burnt or destroyed.

I cannot here omit relating a circumstance that took place a few days since, which however trivial it may appear at first view, I am led to believe will prove only the prelude to many acts of the same description, especially as so early a beginning has been made. At the very commencement of the insurrection, a Patracine Greek, who inhabited and owned the house adjoining my own, determined on quitting the place, and requested I would take charge of the key of his house, in which was deposited great part of his property, and further entreated me to protect it until he should be able to return in safety. Shortly after the entry of the insurgents, one of the most active of the leaders, whose residence likewise adjoined mine, but on the other side, paid me a visit, and in the name of the Greek Chiefs demanded the key of his neighbour's house, which he had learnt

was in my possession. Although I of course refused to comply with this unjust demand, the Greek still persisted, and at length told me to my face, that if I retained the key, he should force the doors open. I cannot deny that I was exceedingly irritated at such unlooked-for and insolent conduct; however, I thought it prudent merely to request the Greek to quit my house, observing to him, that a few days previous he probably would not have made use of such an argument. Determined to protect the property entrusted to my care, I forthwith sent to the Archbishop and Primates, informing them of what had passed, when they assured me that it was without their knowledge, and that the house should be respected. Two days after this declaration, it was forced open, pillaged, occupied, and converted into a manufactory of ball cartridges.

Another circumstance also took place three or four days since, demonstrative of the real feelings which exist among the Greeks towards the Ottomans. A cry was raised in the streets that a Turk had been discovered in a house and was endeavouring to escape to the fortress; every one hastened with fire-arms to put the Infidel to death, and one of my own servants, a Greek Islander, seized a gun, placed himself at a window, and deliberately prepared to shoot the victim as he passed. I accidentally discovered his intention, but it was only

by a positive command that I could induce him to retire, as he protested it was highly laudable to kill a Turk!

My family returned to the Consulate on the 9th instant.

NOTE.—The moment of the breaking out of the revolution in Greece was a most interesting one. For some weeks previous to the affair of Calavrita, great distrust and jealousy prevailed between the Greeks and Turks. The latter were evidently making preparations for repairing and provisioning their old and neglected fortresses, and the task of putting them into good order had commenced. There was no longer that supineness, that absolute security, which had hitherto marked the Turkish Government. The inhabitants of the towns and villages began to look at each other with suspicion, and the Greek was bold and glib in his bearing towards his Turkish neighbour. He first insulted him in the streets of Patrass, and then, contrary to the known regulations, appeared with arms. The Turk on the other hand, instead of coming out merely with his pistols in his girdle, rarely stirred abroad without gun and sword. And yet, in spite of this state of feeling, in spite of the great disproportion in number between the two classes, the Turks forced the Greeks to drag up new ordnance from the sea-shore, and such is the force of habit, absolutely to plant it in the very fortress which was shortly to be attacked by them.

As soon as an open rupture had taken place, the mode of warfare between these two semi-barbarian people was

strikingly characteristic. I offer a few anecdotes as an illustration.

The Greeks at first had no cannon, but at length they procured some four and six pounders from an Ionian vessel that was lying off Patrass, and transported them to a house, which was within one hundred and twenty feet of the wall of the Castle. They then erected a battery within the house itself, and when they were prepared, they unmasked it by suddenly pulling down the wall which intervened between them and the Castle, and instantly commenced a vigorous fire. Had these little guns been directed even to the most tottering part of the fortress, they would scarcely have moved a stone ; but here, unfortunately, their battery was directly opposed to a portion of wall which the Turks had just repaired from the damage done to it by lightning. The consequence, as may easily be conceived, was, that their time, trouble, and shot were absolutely thrown away. However, they persevered, and several Greeks were killed. At last a Turk seeing one man very busily employed at the guns, took deliberate aim from the embrasures, and shot him in the head as he was in the act of stooping to load. This poor fellow happened to be an Italian, and probably therefore was more expert at gunnery than the Greeks. The latter no sooner found their loss than they quitted their battery in despair.

The Turks, on the other hand, were not a whit more skilled than their enemies. In the first place, being merely the inhabitants of a town, and having no soldiers to instruct them, for there was only a nominal garrison at Patrass, not a soul knew the management of a gun—and in the second, had they possessed the requisite knowledge, the whole of the ordnance, with the exception of the new guns just received, was in such a miserable state, that nothing effectual

could have been done. Many of the cannon were without carriages, and being of enormous weight, could only be moved with the greatest difficulty. The Turks might be seen hoisting and propping them up with levers of wood, and then firing in any, or rather in no direction. The Greeks in the meanwhile occupied houses close to the Castle, and kept up a brisk fire of musquetry; others, however, who were not quite so brave, used to make a noise at a ridiculous distance, and expend their courage and powder most vigorously. Those within the houses usually tried to pick off the Turks employed at the cannon, and this they might do with perfect safety to themselves, for it was quite clear that there was no gunner among them, who ever hit a house by aiming at it. The Turks therefore were obliged to screen themselves when loading their guns, by stopping up the embrasures with mattresses and boards, and when they were ready to fire, these were withdrawn.

Clusters of Greeks, who were chattering away in the vineyards, would be on the look-out, and as soon as they marked the spot where the ball fell, they ran towards it and picked it up, carrying it to their magazine. If, as it often happened, a six pound shot had been discharged by the consummate skill of the Turks out of a twenty-four pounder, the Greeks used to load their small cannon with it, and send it back again.

Thus there was a constant noise with little execution. In spite of all their practice there was nobody among the Turks that acquired any skill in gunnery, with the exception, however, of one man, a barber. His skill, nevertheless, was limited, for he could only fire from his own cannon, but that to be sure happened to be mounted. Among the earliest and the most memorable of his feats was the fol-

lowing. When Patrass was attacked, the Greeks used to come from the neighbourhood to assist their brethren in the town. One fine day a reinforcement of these, coming from Gastouni, were observed from the Castle, just appearing on the brow of a hill. In the midst of the troop was an unfortunate fellow mounted on a white horse, and he, by way of greater eclat, was carrying and flourishing about a white flag. The Turkish grandees who were besieged were in the habit of offering money to their gunners if they hit any object pointed out to them; and one of these told the barber, that he would give him a machmoudié if he would bring the man on the white horse down. The barber pointed his gun, and neither flag, horse, nor man were ever after heard of. The next feat which this redoubtable barber accomplished was this. The houses in Patrass are built of mud and straw, made into a sort of brick. This is done for the sake of economy, as the soil thrown up in digging the foundation not only serves as material for the walls, but as earthquakes are frequent, damages are thus easily and speedily repaired. One of these houses, situated just under the walls of the fortress, was occupied by the Greeks, and became, from its proximity, a source of great annoyance to the besieged. Whenever a Turk appeared, half a dozen bullets whizzed about his head, while the Greeks remained in perfect security. This went on for a long time; the guns of the fortress had been directed in vain upon it, and each man had tried his luck in hitting it, but all to no purpose. At last the barber was desired to essay his skill. Here, as in the last instance, the first shot he fired took effect, and in a moment a score of Greeks were seen issuing from a cloud of dust, some scampering, others crawling off most nimbly on their bellies among the vines, and no one, I believe, ever ventured there again.

LETTER VII.

Patrass, 15th April, 1821.

I SEND the present by the Pomona, the vessel taken up by me to receive on board British subjects and property, but now discharged, and replaced by the Clifton packet.

The Pasha I mentioned in my last as having arrived at the Castle of Romelia, on return of the bearer of his letters to the Consuls, passed over to the Castle of Morea, which is situated on this side of the Gulf of Lepanto, distant from Patrass six miles. The Pasha then dispatched two Turks on horseback, with letters to the garrison besieged in this fortress: this desperate attempt was made about noon; one only succeeded in getting within the gates, having escaped the volleys of musquetry from the Greeks; the other was supposed to have been killed under the fortress' walls*.

It being evidently the intention of the Pasha to attempt the relief of the Turks besieged in the fortress, and apprehending that should such be the case there would be much bloodshed and confusion, probably also no respect or distinction of property, I judged it expedient to send my Dragoman, Mr. Barthold, and my brother, to the Morea Castle,

* See Note at the end of this Letter.

with directions to deliver to the Turkish Commander a copy of the proclamation made by the Ionian Senate regarding the interference of Ionian subjects, in order to exonerate myself from any participation in the acts of the insurgents. They were also instructed to represent to the Pasha that there was much valuable property in the town, belonging to British and Ionian subjects, which, in case he should attack the Greeks, I requested he would order his troops to respect.

On his arrival at the Morea Castle, Mr. Barthold found that it was Isouf Pasha who had arrived there, a man well known to European travellers in Turkey as Isouf Bey, Governor of Salonica, son of Ishmael, Pasha of Serres. In consequence of the defection of Ali Pasha, Isouf was destined for Albania, and promoted by the Porte to the Pashalik of Negropont, but on the breaking out of the disturbances in the Peloponnesus, he was ordered by the Seraskier to proceed to that peninsula without delay. The Pasha received my Dragoman very courteously, and upon a translation of the proclamation being communicated to him, assured the Dragoman that he should attend to the contents, and, in case he appeared at Patrass, should give strict orders to his troops to respect British property: at the same time he intimated that he was waiting for reinforcements before he could venture to attempt the relief of Patrass.

The interview being terminated, Mr. Barthold

and my brother returned here, and you may imagine their surprise and our consternation, when at day-break this morning we were alarmed by the news that the Turks were entering the place. I hastened to the window, and perceived a body of men entering the town by the road from the Morea Castle, the greater part being on horseback. They did not fire a shot, but on their approach the garrison besieged in the fortress discharged all the artillery simultaneously, as a kind of salute. This roused the Greeks, most of whom were in their beds, and they commenced a precipitate flight towards the mountains and the sea-shore: it is quite impossible to describe the scene that followed. Crowds of men, women, and children, rushed towards St. Andrea on the shore, where there were about sixty vessels and boats. Ionians and Greeks, with their women and children, embarked on board the different vessels, which weighed anchor and proceeded towards Zante: Signor Vlassopulo, the Russian Consul General, Condogouri, the Prussian, and Strané, the Swedish Consuls, being among the number. The fortress fired a few shot at the fugitives, as well as a Turkish gun-brig, which had arrived in the night from Prevesa.

The evacuation of the town by the Greeks really appeared to have been agreed upon, as the Turks did not attempt to pursue them or cut off their retreat; and the entire population, amounting to perhaps eight thousand souls, of which number there

were six thousand men capable of bearing arms, were suffered quietly to depart. During this suspension of hostilities, as unaccountable as it was useful to the Greeks, I sent up my Dragoman to the fortress, to enforce my previous demands that British property should be respected. Mr. Barthold found Isouf seated on a carpet spread under a tree outside the gate of the fortress; he was well received, and the Pasha repeated his assurances that respect should be paid to all British subjects and property.

Four hours after the arrival of the Pasha, (whose force, consisting of only three hundred and fifty men, was too weak to allow of his following up the advantages gained,) the town was given up to pillage, and the work of destruction began.

Numbers of Greeks, chiefly old men, women, and children, took refuge in the Consulates: the French Consulate, from its extent, accommodated the largest number: I received as many as I possibly could. The Greeks in their flight abandoned the wounded in the hospital; those that were able, got on mules or horses, and escaped; three that were unable to move would have inevitably fallen into the hands of the Turks, had I not ordered them to be brought into the Consulate: the poor creatures were in a dying state; their wounds did not appear to have been dressed. I have persuaded a Zantiot, practising as a surgeon, to remain here and attend the wounded; I have superintended the dressing of their wounds, but fear no skill can save them.

The Turks are now going about in parties, breaking open and pillaging houses. They have decapitated two or three Greeks found in or near the town, and have thrown their bodies into the streets.

The Turks of Patrass had been shut up in the fortress eleven days, and must have suffered some privations, as water began to fail : the Greeks had also nearly completed a mine, with which they intended to blow up the place.

NOTE.—This action was probably as daring as well could be conceived, and deserves, therefore, to be related at length.—Two men escaped from the fort, under favour of night, and crawling through the vineyards, reached the Morea Castle in safety. They informed Isouf Pasha that their garrison was most critically situated ; that they were suffering under great privations ; that their enemies were about to spring a mine ; and that, unless relieved, they must all inevitably perish. Isouf was most willing to afford all the assistance he could ; but the difficulty was to find any body who would go to the fort and tell the garrison so. Patrass at this time, it must be remembered, was filled with Greeks, and probably there could not have been less than five thousand men armed to the teeth. To cut their way through these, and escape death, therefore, would be a miracle. However, five hundred piastres were offered as a reward to any one who would undertake to bear Isouf's message to the fort. Two men, at length, were found who agreed to run the risk : one of these, a fine fellow, whom I knew well, and who related the story to me

over and over again, was named Delhi Achmet, or Mad Achmet. He and his companion, well mounted, set out at day-light: they avoided the most frequented paths, and at length reached Patrass. There are two roads, both leading to the town: one of these passes through it; the other merely traverses a portion, and then strikes off in a zig-zag way up the hill to the fort. When they came to the suburbs, Delhi Achmet's companion was loth to proceed; but it was too late: Delhi soon persuaded him to follow him; and goading their horses with their shovel-stirrups, they shouted their war-cry of "Allah il Allah," and galloped furiously up the streets. The Greeks, for one moment, were taken by surprise; but the next they fired upon them from every house and corner. The Turks, on the other hand, were cheering them from the castle, as they rode. They made every preparation to facilitate their entrance, by letting down the draw-bridge. In the hurry of the thing, Achmet not only lost his turban, but was separated from his companion, who lagged behind. He however waited for him, in the midst of the fire, and then again they scampered up the hill, and gained the bridge in safety. At this moment a ball struck Achmet's horse, and both beast and rider were seen precipitated into the ditch, and every body believed he was killed: but here again fortune favoured him; for he was drawn up into the fort, unhurt. At the moment of his entering, there happened to be a Papa within the castle, and, as Delhi had no mind to lose his turban, he obliged him to go out and fetch it, knowing that the Greeks would not fire upon their own priest—And this he actually recovered.

LETTER VIII.

Patrass, 24th April, 1821.

On the 16th the Pasha gave orders to set fire to the houses of the Greek primates, who were suspected to be the instigators and leaders in the revolution; the wind was so high, and the houses composed of such combustible materials, that in the space of ten hours upwards of 700 houses were burnt, including the Russian, Dutch, and Swedish Consulates. When I found that the conflagration threatened destruction to the whole town, and approached very near the British Consulate, I sent to the Pasha, who came in person, and with myself, assisted by Captain Hunter and the crew of the Clifton, by directing the efforts of the Pasha's troops, succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, which could only be effected by pulling down about a dozen houses.

The Russian, Prussian, and Swedish Consuls, (all Greeks by birth) were the first to quit Patrass, on the entry of the Turks: the fact is, that they had taken an open and active part with the Greek leaders, and prudently resolved not to expose themselves to the vengeance of the Turks.

Mr. Parnell, (an Englishman) the Dutch Consul, was absent. On the fire approaching his house, I proceeded there, and removed to my own residence the greater part of his papers and furniture.

The Turks have received both naval and military reinforcements lately, therefore I see no probability of the Greeks returning here for the present. The town has been completely sacked: excepting the English, French, and Spanish Consulates, I do not think any house has been respected.

It is impossible for me to give an adequate description of the horrid scenes that have taken place. About forty Greeks have been decapitated, and their bodies thrown into the streets: the women and children who fall into the hands of the Turks are retained as slaves.

I have interceded with Isouf Pasha, and procured free pardon for nine or ten unfortunate Greeks who were taken in arms in the environs of the town. One of these was a Zantiot; the order for his decapitation had been given, and at the moment it was to have been carried into effect, I succeeded in obtaining a remission of the sentence, on condition that I would engage to send the offender to his own island, accompanied by a statement of the case.

I have at present in my house forty-one persons; at one time there were as many as sixty-two; but I am sending them over to the Islands as fast as I

can procure safe conveyances for them. Of the unfortunate wounded men left in the hospital when the town was evacuated, and who were rescued by me, two are since dead ; a musket ball had entered the head of one, the other received a ball in his shoulder, and died insane. The third patient still survives, although five balls entered his side and shattered his arm : this person is respectably connected : the surgeon still attends him, and has hopes of saving his life.

I have been plundered by the very people I hired to protect the Consulate, besides my life having been in danger, as I have had certain information that the Greeks sent people the 17th instant to set on fire my house, to surround it, and prevent any one from quitting it. Indeed there is little room to doubt the correctness of the above information, as two attempts have actually been made to burn the Consulate : for this purpose the house opposite was set on fire, and then another in the neighbourhood, but both have failed. I am at a loss to account for these attempts, and the enmity of the Greeks, unless indeed it is owing to my not having assisted them as others of my colleagues have done *. Most of the valuable property deposited

* In the selection of these Extracts it will be found that I have obtruded myself as seldom as possible on the notice of the reader, in order to preserve more completely a connected narrative of the events of the Revolution. It is impossible for me, however, in bringing myself thus before the public, not to allude

in the Consulate, belonging to British merchants at Malta, I have succeeded by great exertions in load-

to the numerous violent and unjust attacks which, from the very commencement of the Revolution, were made against me in my official capacity, by the insurgents or their partisans, and I have thought a Note in this place the fittest and most convenient manner of mentioning the subject, once for all. From a perusal of these Extracts it must be admitted that the situation in which I was placed at the breaking out of the insurrection at Patrass, was one of some difficulty and danger. I have shewn the manner in which the Ionians conducted themselves, when forbidden to take part in the Revolution, and I could not but perceive that the line of conduct which my duty prescribed, had subjected me to the most violent resentment of Greeks of every description.

- It will be seen that my own servant, an Ionian, conspired with a set of Greeks to burn my house, to destroy myself and family, and even proposed to have recourse to poison. Having defeated these diabolical designs, I was next assailed by a *soi-disant* declaration of the Greek people, which was published in most of the European Journals in September, 1821. This document (a translation of which will be found in the Appendix), was styled a protest on the part of the Greeks of the Peloponnesus, dated the 27th April, 1821; appeared without signature, was never notified to me during my residence at Patrass or Zante, up to the month of July; nor was any notice of it given to my brother, who remained at Patrass as Vice-Consul until the month of December following. Soon after my arrival at Marseilles, in September of the same year, I was greatly astonished at finding, in a French Journal, a string of false and calumnious accusations against me, in the form of a solemn official document; upon which, and after taking legal advice, I proceeded to Paris at considerable inconvenience and expense, to prosecute the journalists, and give them an opportunity of proving, if in their power, the infamous charges made against my character. Upon consulting Monsieur Berrier, Fils, (in justice to whom, and the Advocate at Marseilles, I cannot omit stating that I was unable to prevail on either to accept any remuneration,) I found that I could not maintain judicial proceed-

ing on board the packet, and have sent them to Malta: to effect this, I was myself compelled to labour with my servants. I have still my own property in the house, which of course is far from safe, but I shall endeavour to send it over to the Islands.

Monsieur Pouqueville, the French Consul, has been placed in an unpleasant situation, and was obliged to apply to me for protection. Much valuable Greek property had been received into the French Consulate, and, on the Pasha's entry, from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men, women and children, took refuge there: among the number were several persons under the French protection. On the 17th instant, some of these being intoxicated, took occasion to insult and intimidate the Consul, and threatened to shoot him; he managed to escape, disguised in his servant's coat, and rushed to my house, imploring protection. Such was his terror, that, on entering my gates, he called to the Janissary to close them, as he was pursued by assassins: he rushed into the house, which he traversed with inconceivable speed, and was pro-

ings against the editors, as not being accredited in France. Under such circumstances it only remained for me to call upon the editors of the different Parisian journals, and, by submitting to them authentic documents, proving the falsehood of such charges as were capable of refutation by direct evidence, to obtain their recantations, in which I succeeded. I shall not intrude on my readers with more than that of the *Constitutionnel*, which will be found in the Appendix.

ceeding to take refuge in a room, when he was met at the entrance by my brother. Ere the latter could gain the least insight into the cause of such an unexpected visit, Monsieur Pouqueville retraced his steps with equal rapidity, and finally forced himself into the drawing-room, where, quite overcome, and the picture of despair, he threw himself on his knees before Mrs. Green, exclaiming, "Pour l'amour de Dieu, sauvez-moi, Madame." As I was absent at the moment, assisting in extinguishing the conflagration, a servant was sent for me: but notwithstanding all my entreaties to the contrary, nothing short of embarkation would content him, and I was obliged to seek Captain Hunter, of the Clifton, then engaged among the burning ruins, who accompanied him on board his vessel, after he had been induced to re-clothe himself in his uniform. Fearful of meeting any of the ruffians, he refused to go by the road, preferring to be let down a precipice at the bottom of my garden, which was accomplished by the aid of the cords of my flag-staff, and without accident, except a little damage done by the friction of his gaudy Parisian uniform. After remaining three days on board, and suffering from sea-sickness, at my urgent solicitation he returned, and resided in my house two days. In the meantime I had investigated the affair, and ascertained that the disturbance arose from a fear lest M. Pouqueville should leave the Consulate: however, I found means to persuade

the rioters to quit Patrass, and provided them a conveyance to Missolonghi. As soon as these quitted the Consulate, the French Consul returned there. I never recollect to have seen any one so completely under the influence of fear ; he was incapable of the least exertion*.

My advices from Zante state, that several thousand refugees had arrived there and in the other islands ; the women and children had been re-

* Dr. Pouqueville's account of this transaction is as follows:—
 “ Qu'on me pardonne de transcrire le journal du consul ; je le mettrai désormais en scène le moins que je pourrai. ‘ Je n'avais jamais entendu un pareil langage. Moi, qui ne croyais pas avoir un ennemi sur la terre, quelle fut ma surprise ! Des hommes que je connaissais depuis quinze ans, me menacer, demander mon déshonneur ! En réfléchissant sur une pareille démence, je descendis seul et sans armes jusqu'à la porte. Alors, m'adressant au plus furieux : Vous savez, lui dis-je, que mon intention n'est pas de partir ; mais puisque vous prétendez commander ici, je vous ordonne, au nom du roi, d'embarquer votre famille et de sortir. A ces mots, le furieux me repousse, deux assassins se présentent en seconde ligne, d'autres me suivent, lorsqu'un de mes domestiques me crie en grec, du haut de la galerie, de me sauver. Quelques personnes m'arrachent de leur mains ; je sors par une des brèches que le tremblement de terre de la veille avait faites au mur d'enceinte ; je me rends à bord d'un vaisseau Anglais, commandé par le Capitaine Hunter. De là mes regards se portent sur la grand scène de désolation qui enveloppe Patras. . . . La nuit tombe, les Turcs sont rentrés au château ; les rebelles m'adressent plusieurs messages ; un de leurs négociateurs veut les excuser en rejetant sur l'ivresse la faute qu'ils ont commise ; ma réponse est : qu'ils partent, et qu'ils' s'embarquent. *Ils cèdent, et au point du jour je rentre au consulat, que je n'avais pas perdue de vue, et où je n'osais faire pénétrer la force armée, qui aurait fait, avant tout, main basse sur les Grecs réfugiés.*”

ceived, but the men had been refused admission, as this sudden great increase of population had caused nearly a famine. Here we are very short of all kinds of provisions, and if the scarcity continues, I must send to Malta for my household supplies.

LETTER IX.

Patrass, 4th May, 1821.

TURKISH reinforcements, under the command of the Kayah Bey, sent by the Seraskier from Albania, have entered the Morea by the Dardanelles of Lepanto: the principal part of this force consists of Albanians. Unless the Greeks are really supported by Russia, which, however, there is as yet no cause to believe, I think their success extremely doubtful, as there does not appear to be any union or discipline among them. Parties of Greeks are still in the environs of this place, and they threaten a speedy return; however, I should not think they will attempt it while Isouf Pasha remains here. I do not place any reliance on the courage of the Patracine Turks, who are as great cowards as the Greeks, shutting themselves up in their fortress on the least alarm. The Kayah Bey, with a detachment of four thousand Albanians, has dislodged the Greeks from Vostizza: the town has been partially destroyed by fire. A Turkish corvette, brig, and galley are in the Gulf of Lepanto; and report says, that an Hydriot division is fitting out, and destined to proceed to this place. We are very badly off for provisions: such is the scarcity, that I know not how we are to exist here much longer. Owing to

the state of the country, we are ignorant of what is passing in other parts of the Peninsula: at best, our accounts must be regarded as doubtful. The scenes which have taken place here are past all description: the town has been completely sacked, and not less than twelve hundred houses burnt, up to this period: I witnessed the conflagration of eight hundred houses in the space of twelve hours, most of them containing valuable property.

Two Greek spies, sent into the town to gain information, have been detected, seized, and impaled alive by order of Isouf Pasha.

I hear, from Zante and Cephalonia, that the natives have expressed themselves strong advocates of the Greek cause; indeed many hundreds have come over to the Morea and Missolongi, in open defiance of the orders of their local Government.

An engagement has just taken place between a Turkish and a Greek vessel, off the harbour of Zante: the latter was a Hydriote brig, under Russian colours, with a cargo of merchandise from Trieste; the former was likewise a brig, and part of the squadron of the Capitana Bey, half her crew consisting of Hydriotes or other Greeks. She was cruising off Zante, when the Greek, perceiving her, weighed anchor, stood out to sea, and opened a fire, which she immediately returned, and a running fight took place, which lasted some hours, when the two vessels separated; the Turk with some loss in spars, sails, &c. This is the first naval action

that is known to have taken place since the breaking out of the revolution.

I have hopes that the Revolutionaire frigate, or some other British vessel of war, will be sent here for the protection of property in case of need. The Ionian Government has ordered a schooner to cruise between Zante and Patrass; she came into our roadstead two days since.

I received a letter some time back from Mr. Frere, our late Minister at Constantinople, stating his arrival at Athens, and informing me that his intention of travelling through the Morea had been changed, owing to the state of the country: I was directed to write to the Ionian Government, requesting that a vessel of war might be sent to convey him to the Islands. I find the Chanticleer brig of war has been destined for that purpose, and will proceed to the Piræus as soon as possible.

I have discovered that one of my own servants, a Cephaloniot, was concerned in the plot to burn and sack my house: he has absconded in the night, taking with him a pair of my pistols, and leaving large debts unpaid. Another servant has confessed to me, that the Cephaloniot alluded to, had proposed to mix poison in our soup. Providentially, he had not time to carry his purpose into effect, as, fearing his intentions had been communicated to me, he made a precipitate retreat.

It may not be uninteresting to you, to know that I first learned there was a plan to destroy ourselves

and property, through the medium of a brother mason, a German, who had lately returned from the south of the Morea, where, in March last, he was admitted a member of a secret society*, whose object was to prepare for and assist in the revolution which has since taken place. Soon after its commencement, finding that I declined giving any assistance to the Greeks, either openly or secretly, but that, contrary to the conduct of my colleagues, I kept up a good understanding with the Turkish Authorities (conceiving it my duty to do so, as an accredited Agent to their Government); the said society decided that I was hostile to their cause, and, consequently, that I ought to be got rid of. Several Ionians were employed to effect this purpose, and, as it appeared, one of my own servants was brought over to their views. My friend, the German, being a member of the society, became acquainted with the plan, and arriving at Patrass,

* So mysteriously were the transactions of the Hæteria carried on, that, until the above disclosure, I had not the slightest intimation of its existence; and, with my peculiar opportunities of information, entire secrecy was not easy of attainment. It was not, however, until the first blow was struck, that any thing regarding this society was bruited abroad, and even then it was not easy to obtain correct intelligence. But, in truth, the purpose for which the Hæteria was formed, having been thus obtained, it was immediately dissolved. Mr. Waddington has so feelingly described the origin, progress, and sudden dissolution of this society, that it were needless for me to attempt any farther illustration, for which I would refer the reader to the interesting publication of the above author.

lost no time in communicating to me, through a third person, my imminent danger, and advising me to quit the place without delay. He at first declined making any further communication; but upon my pressing him as a brother mason to disclose all he knew upon the subject, he did so, with the exception of divulging names: he has, however, given me sufficient information to convince me of the truth of his assertions, and a clue that, I hope, may enable me to discover some of the party. Having been put on my guard, I know what course to pursue, to frustrate such attempts: I do not think the fellows will venture to attack me openly, as assassins are generally cowards.

I am happy to say that the wounded Greek is so far recovered as to be able to quit Patrass, and has proceeded to the Ionian Islands, in order to procure better surgical assistance.

LETTER X.

Patrass, 2d June, 1821.

IN my last, I stated that Turkish reinforcements had entered the Morea by the Dardanelles of Lepanto. By subsequent accounts we learn that the Kayah Bey, who commanded this detachment, had destroyed Vostizza, and raised the siege of Corinth, by dispersing the insurgents before that place: he thence proceeded to Argos, where the Greeks were again put to flight, and ultimately entered Tripolizza without further opposition.

Reinforcements of Albanian troops arrive here daily by way of Missolongi, and the whole Ottoman force may now consist of three thousand men. Five vessels form their squadron.

My family quitted Patrass on the 12th ultimo, for Zante, at the suggestion of Sir Patrick Ross, who commands there: I also proceeded to that island on the 24th, and remained a week; but a Greek squadron having passed within sight of the island on the 31st, steering towards Patrass, I lost no time in returning to my post, to accomplish which, I was compelled to hire the Malta Packet, then at Zante, as the Government could not at that time abide by their promise of granting me a passage by a vessel of war.

I arrived at Patrass this morning, and found my brother and Mr. Barthold embarked on board a French store-ship, which had arrived there two days previously from Toulon. I learned from my brother that on the appearance of the Greek squadron of eighteen vessels, the five Turkish men-of-war had precipitately fled from before Missolongi and Patrass, and retired to Lepanto, under protection of the batteries of that fortress. Isouf Pasha made preparations to defend the place; but fearing an attack by land as well as by sea, he sent to the Consuls, who had remained at Patrass, to intimate to them that he could no longer answer for their personal safety, or for that of their property, as, in the event of the Greeks approaching the place, it was his determination to reduce the remainder of the town to ashes, and retire to the fortress. In this critical state of affairs, I judged it expedient to quit Patrass, and directed my brother and Mr. Barthold to avail themselves of Mr. Pouqueville's offer of a passage by the French store-ship, and they sail in her, for Zante, to-morrow morning: I shall accompany them in the Packet, as, I confess, I have no desire to stand a siege and blockade by the Greeks. As yet the town has not been molested by the Greek vessels, which remained in the roadstead only one night: this morning, at day-break, they forced the passage of the Little Dardanelles, defended by the Castles of Roumelia and Morea, from which so ineffectual and weak a fire was kept

up, that only one shot took effect. The Greeks having achieved this bold undertaking, anchored about two miles from Lepanto, and no doubt intend attacking the Turkish vessels which are lying there.

I have been compelled to abandon the greater part of my furniture, and look upon it as lost, there being no one left to protect my house: I endeavoured to save my two horses, but, in the attempt to embark them, the most valuable one was drowned,

NOTE.—The Dardanelles of Lepanto are rather more than one mile across, and are defended on each side by a strong fort: one of these mounts, I believe, between sixty and seventy heavy guns; the other about thirty. They are so near each other that the shot of the one can enter the other. Here too, as at Patrass, there was a nominal garrison, the defence being, in case of need, left to the townspeople. Such was the miserable state of their gunnery, that the Greek ships were constantly passing through, and there were not more than two instances of any vessel being struck at all: as for sinking, that was out of the question. I have seen as many as twenty-three ships sail through at once without receiving a single shot. One of the instances alluded to, was the case of an Ionian brig that broke blockade. Here, although it was night, three balls, by some extraordinary chance, struck her, out of seven shot fired.

LETTER XI.

Zante, 24th June, 1821.

I ARRIVED here on the 4th instant : my brother, R. L. Green, the Vice Consul, arrived on the 7th, having quitted London as soon as he heard from me of the breaking out of the Revolution : he proceeded to Patrass on the 13th instant : Mr. Barthold had returned there on the 8th.

From my brother I learn that all was quiet at Patrass two days since ; there was no Greek land force near the place ; their squadron had been reinforced by other vessels, and now consists of twenty-three ships and brigs before Lepanto, which has been attacked by them occasionally, but no damage had been done to the fortress or the Turkish vessels*.

Isoûf Pasha received a letter some days since from the inhabitants of Lalla, an unfortified Turco-Albanian town near Pyrgos, which was brought by two Turks, who travelled by night, whereby they were fortunate enough to escape interception. The Lalliots stated themselves to be closely besieged by a large force of Greeks and Ionians, and being short of provisions, asked succour of Isoûf Pasha. They expressed themselves as desirous of destroying their

* See Note at the end of this Letter.

town, and retiring to Patrass with their families and property. The Pasha left Patrass on the 21st instant with twelve hundred men, no doubt for the purpose of attempting the relief of Lalla, which is stated here to be closely invested by fifteen hundred Cephaloniots and Zantiots, and four thousand Moreot Greeks. The Ionians are under the command of Count Metaxà of Cephalonia, but there are besides several other Ionian chiefs who have addressed a letter to the Lalliots, summoning them to deliver up their town, engaging in such case to suffer them to depart without molestation, and threatening in case of refusal to put them all to the sword. Isouf Pasha has forwarded this letter to me, with a request to lay it before the Ionian government. Two Ionians have been taken by the Turks in a skirmish with the Greeks, and have been beheaded at Patrass.

Not one Turkish fortress in the Morea has surrendered to the Greeks up to this period: I find there is such a scarcity of provisions at Navarin, Malvasia, Coron, and Modon, that if the Greeks continue to blockade these places closely, some of them must soon surrender.

An official complaint has been made by the Turkish government at Patrass against two Ionian vessels, which have joined the Greek squadron now before Lepanto, and in open day forced the passage in company with them, one of them having the British, and the other the Ionian flag flying.

I am glad to find that troops and vessels of war are expected in the Ionian Islands, as the conduct of great part of the population of Zante and Cephalonia towards the existing government is too glaring to be tolerated or passed over unnoticed. In Cephalonia many hundreds embarked for the Morea, with arms and ammunition, for the avowed purpose of joining the insurgents, and in direct violation of the orders of the local government. In Zante, popular enthusiasm had so far got the better of discretion, that the orders of the authorities are disobeyed, the bells have been rung, and festivities announced, to celebrate the taking of Constantinople; which absurd report was spread, and believed by the populace*.

* In using the above expressions, it was not my intention to condemn with too much severity the conduct of the Ionians. They were in language, in feeling, in their glorious origin, in religion, in all respects Greeks: they must have glowed with but little of the "spirit of their fathers" if they had not entered warmly into the cause of their countrymen, and exulted in all their successes. Nor can it be subject of surprise that in order to give credit to their cause, the most extravagant rumours should be industriously circulated by their countrymen; nor, in the absence of authentic information, that reports so favourable to the prevailing enthusiasm should be readily believed. Viewed in this light, the conduct of the Ionians will hardly excite wonder, neither would it be just to censure them too severely; but my remarks were made chiefly with a view of giving a correct account of the state of feeling which then pervaded the Islands, and to represent the nature and extent of our influence at such a trying moment as the present. It was evident that the most cautious policy was requisite to secure the tranquillity of the Ionian

A short time previous to my first arrival at this place, a most daring piracy was committed between this and Patrass by two armed boats, manned by Greeks, supposed to have been fitted out at Galaxidi, which attacked two fishing-boats belonging to this island, pillaged them, and ill-treated the crews. Information having been given to the government, the affair was put into the hands of Captain Pellew, of his Majesty's frigate *Revolutionnaire*, then at Zante, who lost no time in dispatching two armed boats in quest of the pirates. They fell in with one of them at Chiarenza, about twelve miles from Zante, which opened upon them a heavy fire, killing and wounding several of our sailors, but the pirate boat was captured by boarding, and six of the crew secured, who are now in irons at Zante ; the rest escaped on shore.

My friend, Mr. Arasy, and his family, have arrived here from Coron: from him I learn that the garrison of that fortress is reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, indeed for several weeks the Vice Consul has been obliged to live on mouldy biscuit, rice, &c. and has undergone great privations.

Sir Patrick Ross has been relieved in the com-

Republic, but at the same time, if neutrality were to be any thing but a name, it was indispensable that it should be enforced by measures the most energetic and decisive. Such were my opinions when the above letter was written. The events which shortly afterwards took place in Zante and Cerigo, sufficiently prove their correctness.

mand at Zante, by Sir Frederick Hankey, Private Secretary to Sir Thomas Maitland.

The Ionian Government published at Corfu, on the 7th instant, a proclamation declaratory of its intention to observe the strictest neutrality in the pending contest between the Greeks and Turks.

NOTE.—This Greek squadron was commanded by a Galaxidiot Greek of the name of Dodousi, and he was blockading five Turkish vessels, the largest of which was a corvette of six and twenty guns. These, owing to the sudden acclivity of the hill upon which the fort is built, could lie close under the cannon, and therefore were amply protected. The Greeks, however, not willing to approach them too nearly, determined upon sending in a fire-ship to burn them. A native of Paxo volunteered to conduct the brulot; and it was agreed upon, that when he should have steered his vessel to the corvette, he should be picked up by boats sent from his own squadron. The Turks, on the other hand, were on the watch, and no sooner saw the fire-ship approach, than they manned their boats, and rowed direct for her. The Paxiote seeing them coming, set fire to his ship when it could not possibly be of any avail, and immediately jumped overboard, no doubt hoping to be picked up by his countrymen, as agreed on; but the Turks were too quick, and he fell into their hands. They seized the poor wretch, daubed his body with tar and combustibles, then set him on fire, and thus roasted him alive. Shortly after the perpetration of this horrid cruelty, a ship was nearly sunk by the Greeks; they erected a three gun battery parallel with, and on the side of the fort, so that

the Turks could not get their cannon to bear upon it. From this they fired away at the ships; and as the corvette also had her hull directed towards it, they succeeded in raking her thoroughly. It was a matter of surprise to me why the captain of the corvette had not brought his broadside to bear on the battery, and so blown it at once to pieces, and the first opportunity I had I asked him his reasons for not doing so. He told me that by retaining his position he had lost but a few men, but that if he had turned his broadside, it *would have presented a much fairer mark*. This battery so annoyed the Turks within the fort, and was so destructive to their ships, that they at last made a sortie, and forced the Greeks to retire; after which they took possession of the guns, and mounted them in their castle.

LETTER XII.

Zante, 13th July, 1821.

SINCE I wrote to you on the 24th ultimo I have been at Patrass, and will now explain the principal object of my voyage thither.

In consequence of the representation made by the Turkish authorities through me to the Ionian government, relative to the conduct of the two Ionian vessels which had joined the Greek squadron, and further, of several piratical acts having been committed by Greek armed boats, the government at Corfu directed the naval commander-in-chief to redress these grievances. Captain Pellew, commanding the *Revolutionaire*, being senior officer on this station, proceeded from Corfu to Zante, where he arrived the 29th ultimo, having ordered the other vessels of war to join him there.

On the 27th and 28th ultimo, the Greek squadron passed Zante in two divisions, steering from the Gulf of Lepanto towards the Levant.

It was arranged that I should accompany the expedition, and the other vessels having arrived, I embarked on board the Commodore's ship on the morning of the 30th. The squadron consisted of the *Revolutionaire* frigate, Captain the Honor-

able F. Pellew ; Cambrian frigate, Captain Hamilton ; Scout, S. W. Captain Ramsden ; Spey, S. W. Captain Boswall, and the Chanticleer, S. W. Captain the Earl of Huntingdon. On our arrival at Patrass I obtained permission from the Vakeel (Deputy) of Isouf Pasha, for the squadron to pass the Dardanelles of Lepanto, which had never before been permitted to vessels of war, except those of the Sultan. At the request of the Turkish authorities, Captain Pellew saluted the fortress, which was returned with an equal number of guns. I ascertained from the Vice Consul that the Greek vessels had left their station before Lepanto four days previous, having passed the Castles in the night. These insurgent vessels had been twenty-seven days before Lepanto, but had effected nothing against the Turkish squadron ; on the contrary, two of the Greek vessels had been dismasted.

Their departure disappointed our Commodore, who wished much to have had a communication with the Greek Admiral relative to the respect due to the British and Ionian flags ; however, he determined to proceed up the Gulf, in expectation of finding the two Ionian vessels. On our passage we observed the five Turkish vessels anchored under the batteries of Lepanto, but we had no communication with them. We anchored in deep water off the harbour of Galaxidi, the night of July 1st ; the next morning at day-break Captain Pellew and myself went in boats to the harbour, which was full

of small craft belonging to that place, the greater part being unarmed and dismantled. One fine brig, belonging to Spezzia, armed with twelve guns, defended the entrance to the harbour; she had been sent as a guard-ship by the Greek squadron. We did not communicate or go on shore, and not finding either of the Ionian vessels there, we returned immediately to Patrass: the Turkish squadron had sailed from Lepanto, and were cruising between Patrass and Zante, to which place we returned, after an absence of seven days.

Isouf Pasha had not returned from Lalla, but from several villages which we observed in flames on the coast, we conjectured he was on his way back, which proved to be the case. On the afternoon of our arrival here, two Turkish brigs and a galley came into the roads and fired a salute, which was returned by the castle: they remained here some days, having obtained biscuit and other provisions.

By a letter dated the 6th instant, from Patrass, I learn that the Pasha had just returned there from Lalla, with all the inhabitants of that place. It appears, that upon Isouf's arrival before Lalla, he found a large body of Greeks collected, which he instantly attacked, and, with the assistance of the Lalliotis, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in putting them to flight. On the approach of the Ottomans, the Ionian auxiliaries opened a heavy fire from six guns, which did considerable execu-

tion. The Selictar (Sword-bearer) of the Pasha was killed at his side, and the chief of the Albanians had his horse shot under him. The Turks being unprovided with artillery, judged it best to advance as rapidly as possible: the moment they came hand to hand, the Moreot Greeks fled precipitately, leaving the Ionians to their fate; these last resisted with great courage as long as practicable, but being overpowered by numbers, and abandoned by the Moreots, they were compelled to give way, and retreated towards the coast, pursued by the victors. Those who were able, got on board boats, and effected their escape to this place and Cephalonia; several of them are wounded, and in a pitiable condition. They complain bitterly of the conduct of the Moreots, and apparently with reason, if their statement be true, that there were twelve hundred Ionians and four thousand Greeks collected before Lalla, as it is certain that the Lalliot force did not exceed fifteen hundred, and that of Isouf Pasha twelve hundred men. Although the Turkish loss in this affair cannot be ascertained, it certainly was serious; that of the Greeks may have amounted to three hundred killed and wounded, besides loss of cannon, ammunition, &c.

With deep regret I must state, that such were the exasperated feelings of the victors, that several Ionians, who fell into the hands of the Turks, were impaled on the field of battle, and a sack of noses and ears brought to Patrass, to be sent as trophies

to the Grand Signor, which revolting plan is often adopted, as affording proof positive of the favourable result of an action.

Lalla having been thus relieved, the inhabitants hastily collected their property, then completely destroyed the town, and returned to Patrass with the victorious Pasha.

Owing to a continuance of ill health, I am compelled to leave this country, and shall proceed for a short time to Marseilles, leaving my brother, the Vice Consul, and Mr. Barthold, to transact the official duties at Patrass.

LETTER XIII *.

Sante, 31st August, 1821.

I ARRIVED here on the 21st instant, not from any fresh motive for quitting Patrass, but to settle some private affairs. Since the arrival of the Lalliots, the Greeks have again appeared in the environs of Patrass; continual skirmishes take place, but without any serious result.

Up to this time Patrass had been well supplied with provisions sent by speculators from these Islands, but a few days since Greek vessels arrived from the Archipelago, and have instituted a blockade. The Commander has given notice that he will stop any vessel, of whatever nation, which henceforth attempts to carry on that traffic. I am of opinion that this Government will not pay any attention to, or recognise such a blockade.

An Austrian brig, loaded with flour, biscuit, and rice, from Trieste, was the first vessel which the insurgent cruizers detained; the Master applied to the Commander of an Austrian frigate, who lost no time in releasing the detained vessel, and he con-

* This, and four subsequent letters, are from the Vice Consul.

voyed her to Patrass, declaring his intention of protecting to the utmost the Austrian flag, and the non-recognition by his Government of the Greek Independent flag.

We have received certain accounts of the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople ; it is expected here shortly : the Greeks have succeeded in burning a seventy-four and some transports at Samos, by means of fire-ships.

Several military officers and foreigners have arrived at Missolongi and the Morea. The most distinguished in rank are Princes Demetrius Ipsilanti, Cantacuzene, Mavrocordato, and Caradjà, and the German General Normann.

The fortresses of Arcadia, Malvasia, and Navarin, have surrendered to the Greeks ; and I will now endeavour to give the best detail I have been able to procure relative to those events.

Arcadia was the first fortress in the Morea which capitulated ; the fortifications were in a dilapidated state, and a few rusty cannon, without carriages, formed its defence. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the Turks resident at Arcadia, who were by no means numerous, took refuge with their families in the fortress, where they remained nearly five months, watched by the Greeks. Reduced to the greatest privations through want of provisions, a negotiation was entered into between the besieged and the besiegers, when it was agreed by the latter, that the Turks, with their families,

should be suffered to proceed to Tripolizza or Navarin, under a Greek escort; and I am happy to say, that through the intercession of Signor Pasqualigo, the British agent, who had resided at Arcadia upwards of twenty years, and who was deservedly respected by both parties, this treaty was carried into effect, without any act of outrage on the part of the Greeks.

Napoli di Malvasia (Monembasia) was the second fortified place in the Peninsula that surrendered to the insurgents. Situated on a small rock on the N. E. coast of the Morea, connected by a bridge with the continent, and in a good state of repair, this fortress bid defiance to any attempt to take it by assault. The insurgents wisely adopted the plan of investing the place on the land side, and awaited patiently the time when the garrison must be compelled to treat with them. Several thousand Mainotes, under Petro Bey, formed the principal Greek force, but there were, besides, a few Moreots and Ionians. Prince Cantacuzene was sent to superintend the operations of the besieging party; and shortly after his arrival, the garrison was reduced to the necessity of treating for a capitulation, which was soon arranged, on the footing that the fortress should be given up to the Greeks, and that the Turks should be transported in Greek vessels to the coast of Anatolia. No sooner did the Mainotes enter the fortress, than they commenced a massacre of the vanquished;

notwithstanding the exertions of Prince Cantacuzene several hundreds were butchered. This place surrendered the first week in the present month. Greek accounts state, that the garrison, which consisted of the Turkish inhabitants of the place, were reduced to the most deplorable state through starvation; such had been their obstinacy, that they had for some time existed on human flesh, seaweed, grass, &c.

I now proceed to describe the events that took place at Navarin: the particulars have been given me by an Ionian, with whom I have been long acquainted, and who was present at the time: I fear the narrative is too circumstantial to admit a doubt of its correctness, indeed the principal facts are corroborated by other accounts. In April last the Turkish population shut themselves up in the fortress of New Navarin, which was not in a good state of repair, and, as usual, nearly destitute of cannon, ammunition, or provisions. The number who retired within the walls has been estimated at two thousand five hundred, including some of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages; of these about two-thirds were women and children. The place was closely invested by the Greek peasantry, assisted by some Ionians, under the command of Count Mercati, of Zante: all supplies or communication were cut off, and the scanty stock of provisions that had been hastily carried into the fortress soon began to fail. The water also was

turned from the aqueducts, and none was obtainable within the walls: this dreadful privation was more felt than want of bread, the more so, as during the hot season in Greece, in general not a shower of rain falls between May and the beginning of September. Disease made dreadful ravages, and the besieged, seeing no chance of succour, entered into a negociation with the Greeks, when a capitulation was agreed upon, stipulating that the Turks should be transported in Greek vessels to the coast of Barbary. The Greek Bishop of Modon and Arcadia, who commanded, ratified this treaty by the most solemn professions sworn on the Cross, but no sooner was the fortress taken possession of, than he advised, and indeed insisted on all the Turks being put to death, as the best means of getting rid of them. In consequence of this decision, after a massacre of one day, between three hundred and four hundred men, women, and children, were put upon the small island in the middle of the harbour, opposite the town, were stripped naked, and left to die of hunger: their remains are to be seen to this day. Some Hydriote vessels took on board several of the chief families, under pretence of conveying them to Tunis; instead of doing so, they were drowned or killed in the night in the harbour, which was for some time red with the blood of the victims. Of the whole Turkish population which capitulated, only 160 escaped death, and these were sold as slaves.

NOTE.—The sailor who informed me of the massacre on board the Hydriote vessels, was an eye-witness to the scenes he related. As soon as it was dark, he said, the boats were lowered and filled with the Turks. They were rowed out a little distance, but still we could hear in the darkness, stifled shrieks—the noise of sabres hewing, and the plunge of heavy bodies in the water. Of the poor wretches who were left on the barren rock to starve, one escaped. He lashed the putrid bodies of his comrades together, and on this, as a raft, he was seen floating towards the shore.

LETTER XIV.

Patrass, 9th October, 1821.

IMMEDIATELY after I wrote my last letter, of the 31st August, I returned to this place. In the early part of September, the insurgents arrived in great numbers in this vicinity, and sustained several attacks from the Turks without disadvantage, took possession of some country houses in the adjacent vineyards; and, in fact, blockaded Patrass closely, by sea and by land, as their vessels permitted no boats to pass with provisions, and now and then fired a few shot into the town. Notwithstanding this blockade, several vessels got safe in here with flour, rice, and biscuit; some indeed were detained, but subsequently liberated.

The Turkish combined fleet arrived here on the 20th ultimo: it consists of sixty sail of vessels, of which thirty-six are Turkish, fourteen Egyptian, and ten Algerine. Their arrival opened the communication: the Greek vessels, which formed the blockading squadron, precipitately retired to Galaxidi, as did also several vessels under the Ionian flag, which passed the Castles of Roumelia and Morea, without the requisite written permission from the Pasha.

All the Greeks that were in the neighbouring plains have been dispersed, and their artillery taken.

The Seraskier, Chourchid Pasha, has not sent Isouf Pasha any reinforcements, as he has been ordered to do, owing to the jealousy which exists between these two commanders. We have a motley group of nearly twenty thousand souls here, who must have provisions; but how they are to be obtained I know not, as no transports were sent with the fleet, nor any supplies beyond the immediate necessities of their own crews.

I will now inform you of the particulars of an expedition sent against Galaxidi. The Algerine division of the Turkish fleet was ordered to proceed up the Gulf of Corinth on this service: they sailed the 2d instant, and have just returned here, having completely succeeded in their object. Isouf Pasha accompanied the expedition with a few hundred men: arriving off Galaxidi, the town and vessels were summoned to surrender, which being refused, an attack was made: in a very short time the Greeks abandoned every thing, and retired to the mountains. The Turks found in the harbour about ninety vessels, of which twelve or fifteen were armed; the rest consisted of small mercantile craft, belonging to the place. Several Ionian vessels were also in the harbour: two of these were taken possession of as lawful prizes: one had even fired on the Turkish vessels, and had the Greek Independent

flag hoisted, with a declaration, nailed to the mast, stating the determination of her crew to conquer or die in the Cause. This vessel was owned by Zantiot merchants, and had a valuable cargo of currants on board. The other prize was a fine schooner, belonging to Cephalonia, which had forcibly passed into the Gulf, in the day-time, with a British red ensign and pendant flying: this vessel had also part of a cargo of currants on board. Thirty-four of the finest Greek vessels were taken possession of, the others were burnt, and the town reduced to ashes. A landing was likewise effected at Vostizza, where a few houses were burnt and some magazines destroyed. The squadron then returned here with their prizes. The Turks consider the result of this expedition as important to them; and they are in the right, as the navigation of the Gulf of Corinth will now be open to them.

The command of the Turkish fleet has been assumed by the Capitana Bey, who was for some time at Gominizza, opposite Corfu. The fleet returns shortly to the Archipelago.

NOTE.—The Turks can bring a hundred sail of armed vessels into action, though they have never produced more than fifty at once. The Tunisians, Tripolitans, and Algerines, have occasionally furnished about twenty vessels of war, consisting of corvettes, brigs, and schooners, well armed and manned, but these, though acting under the

Turkish Admiral, in reality do just as they please. The Turkish naval force proper, or that which is furnished from the arsenal at Constantinople, consists of five or six three-deckers, six or eight seventy-fours, thirty frigates and corvettes, and between forty and fifty schooners and brigs. There is no regular marine, but whenever the ships are to be manned for any expedition, an impressment takes place. The press-gang run into the coffee and wine-houses, where the poorer orders resort, and seize all indiscriminately, without making the least inquiry as to their knowledge of naval tactics. Nay, people quietly walking the streets do not escape. A more efficient race of sailors, however, is found among the traders of the Black Sea, and the boatmen of the Bosphorus, and these are impressed without mercy.

Before the Revolution broke out, the islands of Hydra and Spezzia were obliged to furnish a certain number of seamen whenever they should be called upon by the Porte so to do, and this was a condition of their being allowed to govern themselves. This will account for so many Greeks being found in the Turkish navy at the beginning of the war. Europeans also are never wanting, but it must be stated in justice to these, that many have been regularly trepanned into their service. There are a set of wine-houses at Constantinople, which are kept by Maltese and other Europeans, to which almost all the Frank sailors resort. The landlord goes to the Turkish Capoudan, and asks if he requires any Europeans, and if so, how many. The Capoudan states the number he wants, and generally pays down the money for them. The landlord then returns to the inn, finds out all the discontented sailors in the Porte, plies them well with liquor, and contrives to make them sign a regular agreement of service. As soon as this is

effected, they are immediately conveyed on board ship, drunk as they are, and most especial care is taken that no opportunity of landing shall be afforded them, as long as the vessel remains in harbour. They have the same rations as the Turkish sailor, but wine, spirits, or grog, must be paid for extra, in fact in any way that the unfortunate Christian can. Every Turkish ship, however, has a regular coffee-house on board, at which all imaginable wants may be gratified: the keeper of this coffee-house is perhaps the very scoundrel who assisted in kidnapping the Europeans, or at least he has something to do with it. If the European has need of any thing he is allowed to get it from the coffee-house on credit, and about two hundred per cent. on the value of the article is charged. The sailor, therefore, after he has served several months, so far from having any pay to receive, is told that the whole is due to the coffee-house keeper, and that moreover he has a further debt to liquidate, which of course can only be done by further service. I have more than once been called upon officially, to liberate Englishmen who had been first kidnapped, and then cheated; and in some instances I have been successful, though in others the terms of agreement signed with the man's own hand has been shown me to prove that he was not forced into the Turkish service. The officers of the fleet are chosen from among the soldiery, and their nomination is a matter of interest resting in the hands of the Capoudan Pasha. Nautical skill may truly be said not to exist among the Turks, and any one who has had the good fortune to have sailed with the squadron which accompanied our fleet at the time of Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, is thought a very Nelson. With such a crew it is matter of surprise how the Turks manage to navigate at all; but the fact is, that the vessel

is sailed and steered by Europeans, while the fighting part belongs exclusively to the Turks. I have been told, and, from what I have seen, I can easily believe, that the confusion on board a Turkish vessel is absolutely ridiculous. One-half of the men are, perhaps, horribly sea-sick, sprawling about the deck; while the other half are pulling at ropes, of which they have no knowledge. The Chaouses are seen running here and there, bastinadoing right and left, and forcing the men to their duty. Indeed, the way in which the sailors are taught to handle and know the different ropes is, as I was informed, quite on a par with the rest of the system. Vegetables, pipes, pieces of cloth, &c. are attached to the rigging and the cordage, and then the command is given, "haul up the long pipe; let go the cabbage," &c. After the news was known of the destruction of a fine ship of war, by the fire-ships of the Greeks, the panic that seized the crew of a Turkish vessel on the approach of a Greek one was excessive. Sailors on board these have told me, that nothing could exceed the scene of confusion. The guns were fired without aim, and often on the side on which the enemy was not: the men were flying here and there, vociferating and running; many were preparing to jump overboard, and others absolutely did so. In fact, at the best of times, there is little discipline; but at such a juncture there is none. It was the knowledge of this that emboldened the small Greek vessels to approach and manoeuvre round the heavy armed Turkish frigates with perfect impunity. A Greek vessel once approached a Turkish heavy frigate so close, that the anchor of the latter caught hold of some part of the rigging of the former. In an instant both one and the other ran to cut away and disentangle themselves; the Greek not liking such close quarters, and the Turk taking

his enemy to be a fire-ship. Not a single shot was fired. The loquacious Greek was heard to vociferate the vilest abuse on the Turk and on Mahomet; while the grave Turk, on the other side, merely shook his finger, and invited him to fight it out hand to hand. A single broadside from an European, of half the weight of metal of the Turk, would have blown the Greek out of the water.

These scenes, however, occurred in the beginning of the revolution. Both their panic and their thorough want of skill have been bettered by experience, and in more than one instance a single Turkish vessel has fought its way through a whole Greek squadron.

The Viceroy of Egypt, for some years past, has been gradually increasing his naval force, and his fleet now consists of at least sixty vessels of war. Of these, six or seven are frigates, which have been chiefly built in private dock-yards at Marseilles, Leghorn, and Trieste; the others consist of corvettes, brigs, and schooners, and, with few exceptions, the whole of these vessels are of a very superior class, and in excellent order. In action, and in the management of their vessels, the Egyptians have proved themselves infinitely superior to the Constantinople Turks; but this, no doubt, is owing in a great measure to the fact of there being many foreign seamen in the Viceroy's service, who form part of the crew of each vessel.

Such is the Turkish naval power. The Greek remains now to be described.

Five-and-twenty years ago, the present populous towns of Hydra and Spezzia were two small fishing villages. About this time the coasts of Spain and France were blockaded by our vessels: the Hydriots speculated, and sent in small craft with corn to the blockaded station; and the immense profits they realized soon induced them to

extend their risks. Their Admiral, Tombazi, whom I knew, informed me, that he was the first to get an American ship as a model, and from this, his countrymen constructed those vessels which have subsequently been converted into armed ones. In a few years, almost the whole of the corn-trade of the Black Sea was in the hands of the Greeks, and the inhabitants of Hydra and Spezzia became enormously rich. At the breaking out of the revolution, this profitable trade ceased, and their vessels returned to their respective islands without delay. With the exception of four or five three-masted polaccas, and six or eight schooners, the whole of the vessels belonging to Hydra, Spezzia, and Psara, are rigged as polacca brigs, their size varying from a hundred and fifty to five hundred tons, being pierced for twelve to twenty guns. I am unable to state the exact number of vessels belonging to these three islands at the period above alluded to, but only forty or fifty were armed and equipped during the first months of the revolution: and at no one period does it appear that the Greek naval force sent to sea, ever exceeded eighty vessels.

The Greek vessels, with few exceptions, have been built from beautiful models, and sail remarkably fast: their crews have all the capabilities of good seamen, except that essential one—discipline. There are several Capitani on board, and each man has as much voice in the direction of the vessel as the Captain himself. This, therefore, gives rise to great confusion; but in the management of their vessels, they are infinitely superior to the Turks.

Respecting the Greek marine, however, I conceive that an erroneous opinion generally exists in Europe, as, with the exception of the Hydriots and Spezziots, experience has taught me, that the Greeks are far from being expe-

rienced sailors. Few even of the Captains of those two islands have studied navigation, and that to a very limited extent ; their ignorance, in this respect, being obviated by the circumstance of their rarely navigating out of sight of land. During fine weather they manage their vessels and small coasting craft very well, and even expertly ; but in a squall or gale of wind, especially during the night, they generally lose all self-possession, the greatest confusion prevails, incense is burnt, the Virgin invoked, and every endeavour made to run the vessel into the nearest port for shelter.

LETTER XV.

Patrass, 1st November, 1821.

SINCE my last letter great changes have taken place here: the Turkish fleet sailed the second week in October, since which time we have had no accounts concerning it.

It is now ten days since we heard of the surrender of Tripolizza: the first tidings of this event were brought here by persons who quitted that place with the Albanian corps, and others have confirmed the fact, which cannot therefore be doubtful. I will endeavour to give you the best and most circumstantial detail of the horrible events which accompanied and followed the taking of the capital; events which are so revolting to human nature, that were there any doubts of their reality I should avoid putting them in writing.

In September last the Turkish garrison of Tripolizza, being destitute of provisions, closely besieged by the Greeks, and acquainted with the surrender of Arcadia, Malvasia, and Navarin, entered into negotiations for a capitulation, on condition that their lives and property should be spared. Before this treaty was concluded, the besieged heard of the arrival of the Ottoman fleet on the coast of the

Morea: this giving them hopes of speedy succour, the negotiations were broken off, and hostilities resumed. No reinforcements or supplies having been sent to the capital, the Greeks pressed the siege more closely, and the Turks, exhausted by starvation, became remiss in their defence.

The Albanians, commanded by Elmas Bey, who formed part of the garrison, seeing no other chance of escape, secretly entered into negotiations with some of the Greek chiefs, and agreed to remain inactive in any attack on the place, on condition that they were permitted to return to their own country, and supplied with provisions. The besiegers, thus encouraged, managed by stratagem to gain possession of the gates, poured their forces into the city, and attacked the Turks vigorously.

The first object of the Greeks was to secure and disarm their prisoners, who amounted to about six thousand men, and ten thousand women and children: exclusive of these about fifteen hundred had been killed in the assault, and several hundreds had previously fallen victims to disease or starvation.

The plunder was immense, as the riches of many of the first families of the Morea had been transported to the capital.

After two days devoted to plunder and excesses of the most revolting description, the prisoners were taken out of the town, and above twelve thousand men, women, and children, were put to death by their inhuman conquerors. Some were hanged,

others impaled, many roasted alive by large fires; the women outraged in the first instance, and then ripped open, (many of them far advanced in pregnancy,) and dogs' heads put into them; upwards of two hundred Jews, who were inhabitants of the city, were put to death, some of them by crucifixion. In short, cruelties were practised which pass all imagination.

The chiefs, consisting of the Kayah Bey, Chamil Bey of Corinth, Mustafâ Bey of Patrass, the Harem of Chourschid Pasha, and many other persons of distinction, were spared, in hopes of their being ransomed by their friends. Many women and children were likewise saved, being either retained to gratify the lust of their conquerors, or sold as slaves.

The Greek chiefs commanding the ruffians who perpetrated these atrocities, were Petro Bey Mavromichalis, Germanos, Colocotroni, Londos, and others. It is satisfactory to be able to state, that Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti and Mr. Gordon, who had assisted materially in the prosecution of the siege of the city, were absent at the time of its surrender, although the latter returned there with Mr. Robertson, his Secretary, in time to witness great part of those monstrous atrocities, which they were unable to prevent, and which, combined with other causes, had such an effect on Mr. Gordon's health, that he quitted the Morea, and has gone to

Zante, where he now is, dangerously ill, and at times delirious*.

Tripolizza was taken on the 5th October; the Albanians, commanded by Elmas Bey, quitted the place on the 8th; they were escorted by a party of Colocotroni's troops by way of Calavrita to the coast near Vostizza, from whence they were embarked for their own territory.

It is asserted that the Greeks did not lose more than two hundred men in the assault: their total force collected before the place might amount to twelve thousand men; that of the Turks within the walls, I am convinced never exceeded 9000 men.

It is reported, and I believe with truth, that before the city was taken, the Turks put to death two Greek archbishops, and several other persons, who had been detained at Tripolizza as hostages, on the breaking out of the rebellion.

* The gentleman here alluded to is Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Cairness, possessing a large income, and formerly a Subaltern in the Line, and Scots Greys: he subsequently obtained the command of a Company, and consequent rank of Captain, in the Russian service. When present at the siege of Tripolizza, Mr. Gordon was attached to the staff of Prince Demetrins Ipsilanti, with the rank of Adjutant-General to the Forces. In reports published concerning the Greek Revolution, he has been indiscriminately denominated *Captain, Major, Colonel, Sir, and Lord Gordon*! It must be added, that Mr. Gordon has generously contributed very largely in ammunition, stores, and money, to assist the cause, in which also at two different periods he has personally taken an active part, although in both instances the conduct of the Greeks caused him to quit the country in disgust.

No sooner were these sad tidings made known at Patrass, than a general panic siezed the Turks; hundreds rushed to the sea-side, and endeavoured to get on board boats; the greatest part have fled to Lepanto and the Morea Castle, whither Isouf Pasha has likewise retired with his own troops. The town is quite deserted, and the fortress contains about three thousand souls, a thousand of whom are armed, and the greater part composed of Lalliot. We look daily for the arrival of the Greeks, who are reported to be on their march here, although none have yet appeared.

The Albanians from Valona, forming part of the former garrison, were the first to evince discontent, and as it was quite evident they were no better to be relied on than their countrymen, who in a manner sold the capital, great fear arose lest these should act in the same way: this caused the greater panic: however, they have embarked and passed over to the opposite side, eleven hundred in number. In case the insurgents make their appearance, I shall be compelled to embark, as in such event the Pasha has expressed his intention of burning the remainder of the town, in order to leave no shelter for the Greeks. Isouf Pasha has requested me to accompany him to the Morea Castle or Lepanto, but as I have been placed too often in such situations, I am inclined rather to proceed to the Ionian Islands; however I shall be guided entirely by circumstances. Added to all these disagreeable events

the Lalliotiots have rebelled against the authority of Isouf Pasha, on account of his refusing them permission to enter the fortress, which nevertheless they forcibly occupied. Probably this circumstance, coupled with the equivocal conduct of the Albanians, who in fact were in a state of open mutiny, induced the Pasha to retire from Patrass. The Lalliotiots may thus be said to have taken possession by force of the fortress of Patrass, and they have declared their intention of defending it to the last extremity.

LETTER XVI.

Sante, 9th November, 1821.

THE Greeks entered Patrass on Saturday last: the Turks on their appearance evacuated the town and retired to the fortress, having set on fire several houses; they then opened a heavy fire on the town, and two cannon shot having struck the British Consulate, I thought it quite time to quit it, and came over here for the present. I do not think the insurgents will be able to take the fortress by assault, as there is a sufficiently strong garrison of Lalliotis, who are a warlike race, and they have provisions sufficient for three months. I have not been able to ascertain the force with which the Greeks entered the town; the chiefs who commanded were Princes Mavrocordato and Caradjà, Germanos, Londos, &c. These proceeded in the first instance to the British and French Consulates; they treated me with much attention, and offered every attention to British subjects and property. On intimating my intention of quitting the place, they intreated me to remain, nor, indeed, would they permit me to depart until I had signified in writing my satisfaction at their conduct towards me. When I sailed, the Greeks were daily arriving

from the interior; they annoyed the besieged from the minarets, and skirmishes daily took place, with various success.

There have been most serious disturbances in Zante, the particulars of which I have learned since my arrival here.

On the 12th ultimo an engagement took place off Zante, between an Algerine brig, belonging to the Turkish fleet, and a squadron of eighteen Greek vessels. The Algerine vessel had been separated from the fleet, and surrounded by the Greek squadron. Finding it impossible to beat off so superior a force, she kept up a running fight, steering towards the land, which having approached sufficiently near, an attempt was made to anchor, but from mismanagement, or the nature of the ground, did not succeed, and the vessel was run on shore in Cheri Bay, on the south side of the island, about four miles from the town. Thousands of the inhabitants and refugee Moriot Greeks had collected on the neighbouring heights, to witness the engagement, part of whom were armed with pistols, guns, and knives. As soon as the Algerine brig was stranded, the Greek squadron bore away, and the crew commenced landing on a raft, but on their approaching the shore the inhabitants fired on them. A detachment of eighteen men of the eighth regiment had been sent out in the morning by Lieut. Colonel Duffy, the Resident, to prevent the Turks breaking quarantine regulations, in case they

landed; this party was commanded by Lieutenant Hill, assisted by Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Engineers. Staff Surgeon Thomas, President of the Health Office, whose immediate duty it was to have superintended the proceedings, was confined to his bed through fever. The Zantiots being in a state of open insurrection, and having fired on the Turks, Lieutenant Hill thought it right to endeavour to intimidate them, and ordered two soldiers to advance before the others, and discharge their muskets in the air, whereupon the Zantiots instantly fired on the military, and wounded a soldier. Seeing the impossibility of resisting so many thousand armed men, and being in want of ball cartridges, Lieutenant Wright advised a retreat to a neighbouring height and house, where a position might be taken by the party: on their retiring for this purpose, the Zantiots pursued and fired on them, the wounded soldier was again struck by a ball, which killed him, and his body was abandoned. Lieutenant Wright was severely wounded in the thigh, in the act of entering the house, where the detachment succeeded in defending themselves. Reports of these events having reached the town, a company of fifty men were instantly sent out to the scene of action; they relieved the detachment which was surrounded by the Zantiots, who even had the temerity to oppose resistance to the reinforcement, but dispersed precipitately, after two volleys from the soldiers, leaving two or three

killed, and carrying away several wounded. The body of the soldier was discovered to have been outraged in the most barbarous manner, his breast bone beaten in, accoutrements plundered, &c. The crew of the Algerine vessel were escorted to the Lazaretto near the town, where they remained until embarked on board the Turkish fleet, which arrived two days afterwards in the harbour. The stranded vessel soon went to pieces; some of her brass guns, spars, and rope, were subsequently saved and lodged in the Government stores, and some months afterwards were sent to the Government at Constantinople.

Martial law was proclaimed, and despatches sent off to the seat of Government. Sir Frederick Adam was Lord High Commissioner, *pro tempore*, in the absence of Sir Thomas Maitland; he came to Zante without delay, caused two regiments to be sent from the other islands, and directed all the naval force on the station to proceed here. Sir Frederick Adam is still in Zante; he has ordered a general disarming of the inhabitants, and about forty thousand guns, pistols, and blunderbusses, have been delivered up by their owners into the Government stores in the Castle. Detachments of troops are still scouring the interior, but the people seem to have completely returned to their senses, and offer no opposition to any of the public orders. Five individuals have been hanged, and their bodies gibbeted on the hills surrounding the town and har-

bour: they were convicted by a court-martial of having been present at the time the troops were fired on, and of taking an active part in the insurrection. Several persons known to be disaffected to the Government, have likewise been arrested, and placed in the Castle. In short, such measures have been adopted and enforced, that I trust there is no fear of a recurrence of such disagreeable events. The Zantiots were led away by their enthusiasm for the Greek cause, and encouraged by the lenity observed towards them by the Government on former occasions; the severe and prompt example now made will shew how dangerous and fatal such acts of rebellion must inevitably prove.

As to the action which gave rise to, and indeed was the immediate cause of the disturbances, it appears to have been a most gallant one on the part of the Algerine brig, which had been disabled in a former engagement, and, in a sinking state, was endeavouring to reach the harbour of Zante, when she fell in with, and was attacked by, the eighteen Greek vessels, not one of which had the courage to attempt boarding her. The Algerine mounted sixteen guns, with a compliment of seventy-five men; the Greek vessels carried twelve, fourteen, and eighteen guns each, with crews of fifty to seventy men. About one-third of the Algerine crew were killed and wounded in the action.

I have still the painful task of recounting the particulars of an outrage committed by the inha-

bitants of Cerigo, the seventh of the Ionian islands. It appears that a boat, containing about fifty women and children, and a few men, forming part of the Turkish population who surrendered at Napoli di Mulvasia, arrived at Cerigo from that place, on their way to Candia. Having reached the back of the island, distant some miles from the town, the natives immediately formed a plan of putting them to death. They were suffered to land, and on pretence of conducting them to the capital, were enticed among the rocks, when they were fired on: the men, and some of the women were killed; the rest were stripped naked, violated, then tied back to back and thrown into the sea. Not a man, woman, or child, was spared; and, indeed, so secretly does this diabolical plan seem to have been carried into effect, that the Resident did not discover it for some days afterwards, and then merely by accident. Several persons were arrested, and two executed; but it is supposed that the principals escaped to the neighbouring coast of Maina*.

I forward herewith a proclamation of the Ionian Government, dated the 9th ultimo, relative to the recent conduct of some Ionians, and particularly of the Parganotes. (*See Appendix.*)

* For a detailed account of this outrage, see Waddington's "Visit to Greece," 1825, a work which I think has given the most authentic account of some of the principal events of the Greek Revolution.

NOTE.—After Isouf had driven the Greeks the first time out of Patrass, the fortress and the town were left in the hands of the Turks and Albanians. We had for some time heard that the Turks in Tripolizza were reduced to the last extremity, and at length a report was spread that the capital had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that the victors were about entering Patrass for the second time. The Turks of the town became suspicious of the Albanians, and this very naturally, considering the part they had been just acting at Tripolizza. One morning, about an hour before day-break, I was awakened by the report of a gun, which was immediately followed by a discharge of fire-arms, and the noise of hundreds of voices bellowing out “ Petro, Demetri,” and other Greek names. Going to my window, I observed a crowd of men rushing towards the houses which still remained secure from the fire and havoc of the first siege. Next to my own, was a house in which a poor Greek, his wife and family, had taken refuge. The Greeks immediately made for the door, and began knocking and demanding admittance. I assured them that one of their own countrymen was within, but they would not believe me, and insisted that there were Turks. Before the door was attacked, the wife of the Greek came with a child in her arms to open the shutters: she no sooner did so, than a dozen musquets were fired at her, and I, of course, thought that she and her child were murdered. But to my astonishment I saw her, her husband and children, in a few instants after in my courtyard. Out of all the bullets which were aimed at her, only one took effect, and that grazed the tip of her ear: the child was untouched. The Greeks then took possession of the house, and fixed their head-quarters very near the Consulate.

My situation was by no means agreeable: most of my household had ran away: three of my own Janissaries, together with two others who had taken refuge with me, had barricadoed themselves in a room, and being well armed, were determined to sell their lives dearly. The Greek chiefs in the interim came to pay me a visit, and after offering brandy, coffee, and a pipe, I begged them to take up another position, and not place me between two fires, their own and that from the fort. They of course promised every thing, but still kept up a brisk discharge of musquetry at the fort, knowing that the Turks would not point their guns in the direction of the British Consulate, behind which they were ensconced. I determined, therefore, to leave the house in possession of the Greeks, and remove my effects as soon as I could. My determination was hastened too by the Turks in the Castle: they, seeing that constant volleys of musquetry came from behind the Consulate, lost patience, and got, I suppose, my friend, the Barber, or some equally good marksman, to return the fire, with interest. Be that as it may, while I was below in the court-yard, a shot, which had passed through the mud walls of one or two adjoining houses, came within a few feet of my head, and covered me with dust. I, of course, quitted that spot and went up stairs, but had scarcely been five minutes in the room, when another ball came directly through the walls, and had these been of any other material than mud and straw, I probably should not have lived to have told the tale:—as it was, it just made two circular holes and passed through.

I said that there were five persons in my house, three of my own Janissaries and two others, one of whom was a negro boy about seventeen years of age. These had all barricadoed themselves in a room, and would not allow a soul to approach them but myself. Unless some means of

escape were devised, it was certain that they would be massacred. It was first proposed that they should run through the street and take their chance, for concealment much longer was not very probable, and discovery would be certain death. But when it was considered that at my very door were some score or two of armed Greeks who would stop them, or at least give the alarm to their countrymen, that they might shoot them leisurely from the windows as they endeavoured to escape, that plan was given up. One Greek servant was in my house, whom I had locked up by way of precaution, lest he should have been the means of treating me with the sight of my own servants mangled in my house before my eyes. I got him to give up a snit or two of clothes, and made the Janissaries put them on. Meto, a fine fellow, begged me to let his brother Isouf go first." "It is of little consequence," he said, "what becomes of me; he is young, and has a family." Isouf therefore prepared to start, but before he did so, he took especial care to arm himself cap-à-pee. I made him carry a large matrass, which flapping over him, concealed his face. No sooner had we got out of the door but the guard stopped us: however, by telling them that I was removing my effects, I was suffered to proceed, and happily conveyed Isouf to the sea-shore. I was equally fortunate with Meto and Mustaphà. But two still remained, the Black Boy and Mustaphà. Now, though I had passed off the Turks as Greeks, I could not expect to have palmed a pair of black hands and a swart face upon them, in open day, for any thing else than a Negro. I determined therefore to wait till dusk, which I did, and then loading him as I did the others, with mattresses and carpets, I escorted him in safety to the sea-shore. Mustaphà now only remained to be disposed of. He, however, was a

notorious character. He had lived so long with Franks that he had become a very liberal person, a sort of free-thinker. He never scrupled to drink wine whenever he could get it, and that was whenever he met a priest: He possessed the art of cajoling to an extraordinary extent. If he met a Greek Papa in the street, he would salute him most courteously, and hint delicately that it was a thousand pities he had not been made a Bishop; he would then make up a story of his having heard something of the matter discussed at some Primate's house, then dexterously turning the conversation to his many good qualities, he would laud his skill in the art of wine-making; and so he generally contrived to receive a present of a few bottles of his favourite liquor. But while he gained the goodwill of Christians, by his great toleration, he was no less a favourite with Mussulmen. In fact, the drollness of his character, his humour, his fat oily person, made Frango-Mustaphà, as he was called, by way of marking the rare junction of his Christian and Mahomedan propensities, to be as well known as the town of Patrass itself. To have tried to have disguised such a person would have been not only useless but dangerous; for had he been discovered, as he inevitably would, he, in all probability, would have been knocked on the head, and I killed in the confusion; and then Monsieur Pouqueville would have had an opportunity of stating, that the "Jeune Barbare," had made a sortie with a body of Turks, and, after slaying some defenceless Greeks, had met the fate he so richly merited. I thought it prudent therefore to throw Mustaphà's safety into the hands of the Greeks themselves, and so mentioned him to Thano, who immediately promised him his protection. Mustaphà, however, was by no means a fighting man; nay, such was his dread of arms,

whether real or affected I cannot say, that he never carried any about his person. He did not at all like to be summoned before his formidable enemies. I shall never forget his appearance on entering: he instantly burst into a passion of tears, and taking hold of the skirt of Thano's garment, he kissed it. The other very good-naturedly consoled him, and after having re-assured him, sent him with a guard to the sea-shore*.

After these had all been safely embarked, I quitted the house, of which the Greeks immediately took possession, together with the greater part of my effects. Scenes exactly similar to those which I have related, as occurring in the first siege of Patrass, were re-acted in this. My house, which the Turks had discovered to be the "Quartier Général" of the Greeks, became a mark for their cannon, and was soon absolutely riddled.

The Lalliotes, mentioned in this letter, were a set of Albanians, who came into the Morea during the revolution of 1770, and had settled at Lalla. They were neither Greek nor Mahomedan in religion, but kept the feasts and holidays of each sect indiscriminately. During this siege of Patrass, they, and their women and children, would go from the fortress, and fetch provisions and corn from the Morea Castle, a distance of five miles, and this in the face of all the armed Greeks: little or no opposition was made by the latter.

* Frango-Mustafa did not long survive the destruction of Patrass: he gave himself up to excessive drinking, and I here record his death, for the information of his friends, the numerous *Milordt Inglese*, who visited Greece, most of whom availed of Mustafa's services as Cicerone, &c.

LETTER XVII.

Zante, 10th December, 1821.

SHORTLY after I wrote my last letter of the 9th ultimo, I returned to the Morea Castle, which place had become the head-quarters of Isouf Pasha.

From the time that the Greeks first occupied the town of Patrass, in the beginning of November, they used every means in their power to reduce the fortress: several severe conflicts took place in the streets between the assailants and the besieged, who occasionally sent out skirmishing parties; nothing decisive, however, happened until the 4th instant, when Isouf Pasha resolved to attack the Greeks, and attempt the relief of the fortress. For this purpose, early in the morning of the before-mentioned day, the Pasha quitted the Morea Castle with a body of men, in number about three hundred, the greater part mounted on horseback: he arrived suddenly at Patrass, about eight o'clock in the morning, taking the insurgents completely by surprise. A general panic ensued, and a precipitate flight commenced towards the mountains, exactly as had taken place on a similar occasion in April last.

The Princes Mavrocordato and Caradjà had

taken up their abodes in the British Consulate: at the time of the Pasha's entry they were in bed; which they hastily quitted, and, almost in a state of nudity, escaped on horseback.

Some few Greeks attempted to defend themselves in the houses, but being unsupported by their countrymen, were soon compelled to retreat, as the Lalliot garrison marched out of the fortress, and joined the forces of the Pasha.

On this occasion very few lives were lost on either side: I was present at the attack, and fortunately was enabled to interfere and save the lives of two foreigners, both doctors, who had joined the Greeks, and who were on the point of being put to death by the Turks*.

The Pasha immediately ordered the destruction of all the remaining houses in the town; the British, French, and Austrian Consulates were among the number, notwithstanding all my entreaties to the contrary. The British Consulate was deliberately set on fire and destroyed in my presence, by order of the Turkish authorities: the only explanation given was, that such measures were necessary, and that when the Sultan should hereafter put down the rebellion of his Greek subjects, he would probably pay all damages and losses occasioned by his acts. In short, such has been the general destruction, that only ten or twelve houses remain

* See Note at the end of this Letter.

untouched, where formerly stood about four thousand. I have thus been compelled to seek an asylum in these islands, as I cannot live in the open air, and there is no fit residence at the Morea Castle.

Tranquillity has been restored in Zante. Sir Frederick Adam has returned to Corfu, and only the usual garrison, consisting of one regiment of the line, remains to perform the military duty of the island. Martial law is, however, still in full force.

NOTE.—The two persons here alluded to were both doctors; the one a Smyrniote Greek, named Dandr ; the other a Neapolitan, called Massari. They had hidden themselves behind some curtains at the entrance of the Turks, but were soon discovered by the rustling they made: a Turk hearing it, instantly turned round and discharged his musquet in the direction of the noise, and the whole of its contents were lodged in Dandr 's knee. He was then dragged forth, and forced to march in the wretched condition he was in to the Morea Castle, a distance of five miles. The agony in which he was, may be conceived, when it is remembered that the Turks not only load their musquets with a ball, but cut another into four pieces, and add these to the charge; so that the poor doctor had a ball and four jagged slugs in his knee. If he expostulated, and stopped, which he often did, and declared his inability to walk further, the Turk, who conducted him, gave one uniform answer, with the usual gravity of the nation, and told him that his orders were to

bring his head to Isouf; and that if his own legs could not carry it, he must save them the trouble. Just as Dandré contrived to reach the castle, he saw Mr. Barric, a French merchant at Patras, and called out to him to save him. Mr. Barric mentioned the matter to me, and we all went in a body to Isouf, to intercede for the Europeans, and we succeeded. I mention this anecdote merely because Monsieur Pouqueville represents himself as being the mediator on the occasion, although, at the time the affair happened, he was at Zante, recovering from the fright he experienced at Patras.

LETTER XVIII.*

Sante, 14th February, 1821

I RETURNED here on the 4th, and found that the Vice-Consul had sailed two days previously for Patrass.

When I was at Corfu, on my way hither, I learned the desperate situation of Ali Pasha : he is closely besieged in the Citadel of Joannina by the Seraskier Chourschid Pasha, who has collected an army of twenty-three thousand men. The principal part of the adherents of Ali have deserted him, seeing no chance of his success : an Italian engineer was one of the last who quitted the rebel Pasha. He reports that not more than seventy men, chiefly Albanian Greeks, remain within the fortress' walls; and it is his opinion that it cannot hold out many days.

Chourschid Pasha has entered into an arrangement, through the mediation of the Anglo-Ionian Government, with the existing Greek Government, for the ransom of his Harem, and the officers taken prisoners at the surrender of Tripolizza. The sum stipulated and agreed upon was one hundred and

* This and eighteen following Letters, to No. XXXVI inclusive, are from the Consul.

ten thousand Spanish dollars, besides the liberation of certain Greeks, who had been taken prisoners in Albania. A brig and schooner of war, accompanied by an English transport, have been to Navarin, as previously arranged, to receive on board the Harem, and pay the ransom : but some misunderstanding appears to have taken place, as the vessels have just returned here without accomplishing their object. At the suggestion of Sir Thomas Maitland, this affair has been put under the direction of a Zantiot merchant and doctor, named Stefano.

Positive accounts have been received of the surrender of the Acropolis of Corinth, which has been besieged for some time very closely by the Greeks, and which, in a most unaccountable way, has been neglected and left destitute of provisions by the Capoudan Pasha.

Worn out by disease and famine, the garrison, which consisted of some Albanians, left there by the Kayah Bey, and of the Turkish inhabitants of Corinth, were reduced to about half their original number. The insurgents, knowing their situation, and that it was impossible for the citadel to hold out long, caused Chamil Bey to be brought to Corinth, from Tripolizza, and, by means of threats and promises, compelled him to use his exertions with the besieged, to induce them to surrender, but without effect.

Other means, more persuasive, were successfully used with the Albanian part of the garrison. These

men infamously consented to receive a bribe, and, following the traitorous example of their countrymen at Tripolizza, marched out of the citadel on the 22d January, a hundred and eighty in number, retaining their arms. They descended immediately to Port Lechæum, where they embarked on board boats, and passed over to the opposite coast.

Deserted by the Albanians, and seeing no chance of succour, the Turks, who formed the remainder of the garrison, consisting of four hundred men, surrendered on the 26th to Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti, Colocotroni, and the other Greek Chiefs, on condition that their lives should be spared, and that they should be embarked from Kekries for some Turkish port in Asia Minor. This Capitulation was, as in former instances, violated by the Greeks, who no sooner got the prisoners into their power, than they butchered upwards of a hundred and fifty, and carried away most of the women and children to slavery. The victors expected to have found immense treasures at Corinth, but were disappointed, which they partly attribute to the obstinacy of Chamil Bey, who will not disclose where his property has been secreted.

The seat of Government was removed to Corinth soon after its surrender.

My brother returned here on the 10th instant, and, although he has been placed in a dangerous and disagreeable situation, by the outrageous conduct of some pirate boats, I am happy to say he has

not suffered personally in any respect. I send you herewith a copy of the deposition made by him on his return, at the Health-Office, which contains every particular: copies have also been sent to the Lord High Commissioner and to our Ambassador at Constantinople, through whose interference I hope some satisfaction will be obtained for this unjustifiable outrage.*

The Ottoman fleet, consisting of thirty-two vessels of war and thirty-six transports, is now off this harbour, bound for Patrass. It is said there are four thousand Asiatic troops on board, under the orders of Mehemet Pasha. The Egyptian part of the fleet is commanded by Ismaël Gibraltar.

* A copy of this document, as well as M. Pouqueville's account of the affair, will be found in the Appendix.

LETTER XIX.

Zante, 26th February, 1822.

ALI PASHA, tyrant of Albania, exists no longer. The following account of the events which immediately preceded and accompanied his death, I have reason to believe may be relied on as authentic.

In the last days of January, Ali was abandoned by all his adherents, with the exception of about twenty Albanians. Seeing that there was no possibility of holding out any longer, and no means of escape, owing to his bodily infirmities, and the vigilance of his besiegers, Ali demanded to treat, which was agreed to, when an arrangement was made that he should retire with his followers to the Castle, on the Lake of Joannina, until the Sultan's pardon could be obtained from Constantinople. Chourschid Pasha even promised to recommend an extension of the royal mercy, and held out every hope of a favourable issue.

Ali Pasha anxiously awaited an answer to the application, buoyed up by hope, although not without fear of treachery; and, being constantly on the watch, armed, and surrounded by his guard.

On the 5th February, it is generally supposed that Chourschid received a positive order and firman from the Porte, for the decapitation of Ali

Pasha, as several of the chief officers of Chourschid's household, accompanied by a strong guard, were sent on that afternoon to the Castle on the Lake. Ali observed their approach, and at once divined their object. No sooner had the officers entered the apartment where he was seated on a sofa, and exhibited the fatal firman, than he discharged a pistol at Hassan Pasha, and wounded him. This was the signal for a general struggle, in which Ali was wounded; but his party having killed several of the assailants, they retired.

Ali, although wounded, and great part of his faithful guard killed, continued to defend himself, and was only at length disabled by a stratagem resorted to by his assailants, who, unwilling to face him, fired their muskets through the flooring of the room, from the apartment below, and thus succeeded in dispatching him.

The Selictar of Chourschid then entered the apartment, and ordered his head to be struck off, which was presented to the Seraskier, who immediately sent it under a strong escort to the Sultan.

Immense treasures have been found in Joannina, and taken possession of by the conquerors; indeed it would be difficult to form any calculation of the amount of doubloons, Venetian sequins, Spanish dollars, Turkish gold coin, and jewellery, which the Pasha has been for years collecting.

By the death of Ali the world has been ridden of a monster, and Albania of one of the most cruel tyrants that ever existed: his character appears to

have combined all the bad qualities of the Greek and Turk, without possessing any of their virtues. This event cannot fail to accelerate the operations of the Porte against the Greeks in the Peloponnesus, as the whole army collected by the Seraskier before Joannina will be disposable.

The Harem of Chourschid Pasha has at length been given up by the Greeks, and the stipulated ransom and prisoners made over to them at Vostizza, under the superintendence of a British vessel of war: the Harem was safely landed at Prevesa from the English transport, and Chourschid himself came down from Joannina to receive them. The Seraskier did not fail to make most magnificent presents to Dr. Stefano and others concerned in the negociation.

Mustafa Bey of Patrass, and Defter Kayah Bey, who were made prisoners at the surrender of Tripolizza, have been murdered there, in cold blood, by the Greeks. The fortresses still in possession of the Turks, in the Morea, consist of Napoli di Romania, (Nauplia) Modon, Coron, Patrass, and the Morea Castle: the Castle of Roumelia and Lepanto, on the opposite coast of Ætolia, (included in the government of Isouf Pasha) are also in their possession.

The Ottoman fleet were detained in the harbour of Zante, by gales of wind until the 22d instant, when they sailed for Patrass, since which time no accounts have been received concerning them.

LETTER XX.

Zante, 26th March, 1822.

ON the 27th ultimo the Greek fleet appeared off this island, steering towards Patrass; I counted fifty-two vessels, but I understand that another division passed through the other channel.

Up to the 5th instant we had a prevalence of strong E. winds, which blow direct out of the Gulf of Lepanto; and it was only on the 4th that we obtained any knowledge of the proceedings of the two Naval Armaments.

During the whole of the forenoon of the last mentioned day, a very heavy firing was heard from hence in the direction of the Gulf, and about five o'clock in the afternoon the Greek fleet was observed from our Castle, steering towards Zante, with all sails set, chased by the Turkish fleet. All was perfectly quiet until midnight, when the town was alarmed by the discharge of some heavy guns and musquetry in the harbour. I instantly arose from bed, and on going to my window, (it being moonlight) perceived the Turkish vessels at anchor in the roads, with lanthorns attached to their yards, and the Greeks under sail at some little distance.

The next morning we found that the whole Turkish division of thirty-two vessels of war were

in the roadsted : the Capitana Bey, who commanded, reported to the local Government, that on the preceding morning the Greek vessels got under weigh from Missolongi, and beat up against the wind towards the roadsted of Patrass. On their approach he ordered the vessels of war to get under weigh, and sent the transports for protection to Lepanto ; he then bore down on the Greeks, brought them to action in the Bay, and sustained an engagement with them for three hours, during which four Greek vessels attempted to board a Turkish frigate, which had become nearly unmanageable, from the topsail haulyards being shot away. They were, however, repulsed, and a Greek vessel catching fire, she drifted on shore ; which accident so disconcerted the crews of the other vessels, that they simultaneously set all sail, and steered before the wind, closely pursued by the Turks. Arrived within a few miles of Zante, the Greek fleet separated into two divisions, one passing through the Channel of Cephalonia and Zante, the other between Zante and the Morea.

The Turkish vessels did not appear to have suffered further than by a few grape shot in their sides.

The Capitana Bey reported that some of his men were wounded by the discharge of musquetry when he entered this harbour, which had been resorted to by the vessels of war, fearing the Turks would run on board of them.

The Ottoman fleet remained in this harbour three days, and after repeated notices from the Government to leave the island, they sailed, steering towards the Levant.

The Insurgent vessels had again formed a junction on the opposite coast of the Morea, in sight of this place, and it was naturally expected that an action was inevitable. Nearly half the population of Zante proceeded to Scopò, a high mountain, to view the engagement, but to the astonishment, and I may add, disappointment, of all, the Ottoman fleet was observed to pass close to the Insurgent vessels, without a shot being fired by either party. The Greeks next day proceeded once more to the Gulf of Lepanto, but finding that the Turkish transports were securely anchored under the protection of the Morea Castle, they merely fired a few shot into Patrass, and then again returned towards the Levant, leaving seven vessels as a blockading squadron*.

The neutrality of the Ionian States has lately been violated in two instances, and by each of the contending parties. On the passage of the Ottoman fleet from Zante to Patrass, as mentioned in my last letter, an Algerine schooner, forming part of the fleet, when off Cape Papa, fell in with an Ionian

* In the Appendix will be found a translation of the first Bulletin published at Corinth by the Greek Executive. It is a remarkable fact, that the very first use made of a printing apparatus should be the promulgation of a positive falsehood.

boat, on board of which were three Moreot families, with their property, proceeding from Missolongi to the Morea, all of whom were forcibly taken out, and carried by the Barbaresque into Patrass. The Vice Consul no sooner became acquainted with the fact, than he demanded from Isouf Pasha their liberation, but without success. The pretext given for this act of violence was, that Missolongi and the opposite coast had been declared in a state of blockade by the Turkish Admiral in May, 1821, which blockade had been recognized by the Ionian Government. The relatives of the unfortunate prisoners, then residing in Zante, having requested and authorized me to offer a ransom for their liberation, the Vice Consul entered into negotiations to that effect; and it is possible that they would have terminated favourably, had not the Ottoman fleet so suddenly quitted Patrass, the Algerine still retaining his captives*.

* On the arrival of the fleet at Alexandria application was made to our consul, Mr. Lee, who used every exertion to obtain the liberation of the Moreots, but still without success. In the meantime, Sir Thomas Maitland having been informed of the affair, immediately requested Captain Hamilton, of the Cambrian, to seek out the parties offending, and enforce restitution. Captain Hamilton shortly afterwards fell in with the Ottoman fleet in the Archipelago, and demanded the Moreots. After some little hesitation, they were delivered up, and transferred, with the principal part of their property, to the Cambrian.

Dr. Pouqueville states that these families were taken to Alexandria by the Algerine, *where they were sold, and would have been condemned to perpetual slavery, if Mr. Drovetti, the French Consul,*

The other instance I have alluded to is, that a division of these same Greek cruisers have committed a serious offence at Santa Maura, by landing a party of men, and carrying off some cattle, which has caused the island to be placed in quarantine. A report of this affair having been transmitted by the Resident to the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu, the Chanticleer sloop of war and Regent schooner were sent to demand satisfaction from the Greek Naval Commander; failing in this, they brought one of the largest of the Greek vessels, a schooner, into Corfu, where she lies dismantled under the batteries. She is to be detained until ample satisfaction can be obtained from the Greek authorities*. The siege of Coron and Modon has been raised by the Greeks.

had not found the means of ransoming them, and then confided them to the care of the Commander of an English corvette, by whom they were taken to Zante! See "La Régénération de la Grèce," vol. iii. p. 226.

* The Greek Government having expressed its disapprobation of the outrage complained of, and promised to punish those concerned therein, the schooner was shortly afterwards released by the Ionian Government.

LETTER XXI.

Zante, 14th May, 1822.

THE Greeks, under Colocotroni, have been defeated by Isouf and Mehemet Pashas, and they have retired from the immediate vicinity of Patrass.

Isouf Pasha has lately been cruising with his squadron of six armed vessels in the bay of Patrass, the Greek blockading squadron having quitted their station, and returned to Hydra. The Pasha has twice visited the roadstead of Missolongi: the first time he captured several Greek boats laden with provisions, and warned other foreign vessels lying there of the illegality of their proceedings, and ordering their immediate departure. On the Pasha's return a second time, he found these vessels still at Missolongi, the crews dealing with the inhabitants: he forthwith took possession of them and their cargoes, and carried them into Patrass, nine being under the Ionian flag. Isouf Pasha justified his proceedings on the ground of a breach of the blockade, instituted in May, 1821, by the Capitana Bey, and recognized by the Ionian Senate in their proclamation dated from Corfu. Notwithstanding this justification, which perhaps might really bear the Pasha out in making good prizes of vessels

found in an enemy's port, especially after a fair warning given them, I directed my agent at the Morea Castle to intercede with the Pasha, and request their liberation, which he complied with, and paid for their cargoes at the prices agreed upon with the owners.

I cannot say that the Ionian Government made a very fit return for this liberal conduct of the Pasha, as they positively refused to permit one of his squadron to anchor in the harbour of Zante, or to receive any supplies. Isouf complained loudly of this refusal, on the ground that treaties of amity and friendship existed between England and Turkey; that England had her Ambassador at the Sublime Porte; and that therefore the Turkish Government ought not to be put upon a par, or identified, with their Greek rebel subjects. However, it must be admitted, that the Ionian proclamation, enjoining the strictest neutrality, warranted the Resident at Zante in enforcing what, on this occasion, appeared to be an act of uncalled-for severity.

I am happy to say that Omer Aga, the Turk who was taken out of the vessel in which the Vice Consul was proceeding to Patrass, has been released by the Greek authorities at Missolongi, through the mediation of Mr. Pouqueville, the French Consul of Patrass, who is still residing at Zante. It is necessary to explain that Mr. Pouqueville's interference took place, in consequence of an

arrangement entered into between that person and myself, by which it was stipulated that he should endeavour to procure the liberation of Omer Aga, if I could succeed in obtaining that of the family of a Greek named Sava, formerly in the Russian service, which family, consisting of a mother and four children, had been detained by the Turks of Patrass from the commencement of the Revolution. Mr. Pouqueville had humanely used every exertion for the liberation of this family, but without avail; he had even caused a subscription to be raised in Paris through the means of his brother, and had thus been enabled to offer as far as two thousand five hundred piastres for their ransom; but in proportion as his offers increased in value, the demands of the Turk, who called himself their master, augmented. I had even been intreated by the brother, when passing through Paris, to intercede for this poor family, and had previously entered into a correspondence on the subject. Isouf Pasha immediately directed the liberation of the family, and would not permit any ransom whatever to be taken: it was however thought right to pay the Turk by whom they had been detained some compensation for their support, as it appeared, on inquiry, that he had treated them kindly, and the sum of eight hundred piastres was paid over to him for that purpose, with the full approbation of Mr. Pouqueville.

Owing to several daring acts of piracy com-

mitted by boats infesting the passage between Zante and Patrass, the Resident, Sir Frederick Stovin, determined to put a stop, if possible, to such practices. For this purpose he directed a detachment of the ninetieth regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Wilson, to embark on board a large boat (the same mentioned in my letter of the 14th February last,) which was well known to the Greeks, and which some of the pirates had declared they intended to attack and plunder the first opportunity. This boat returned here a few days since; the commanding officer reported, that the day after she sailed from Zante, being off Cape Papa, they fell in with a boat under very suspicious circumstances, which apparently had only three men on board. One of these hailed; and on being told the vessel was bound for Patrass, requested to be taken in tow, for the sake of protection, stating also that there was great danger of pirates: the boat approached to cast a rope on board the other, and the officer then clearly perceived it was intended to board. He instantly ordered her to keep off, and to surrender, as they were known; on which the man at her helm took up a pistol and discharged it at the Lieutenant, the ball passing through a sail about a foot above his head. Lieutenant Wilson then fired his pistol, which was a signal to the soldiers who were concealed below; they immediately jumped on deck, at the same time that about fifteen men discovered

themselves on board the pirate boat, having previously been concealed under cloaks. The soldiers fired two volleys; the man in the bow of the pirate boat was killed, and fell into the water; others were wounded, and all of them thrown into the greatest disorder. As both vessels were close to the land, the pirates were enabled to pull on shore, while there was not water enough for the other boat, and thus escaped; they were seen carrying their wounded up the beach. From persons who have since arrived from that part of the Morea, we learn that the crew of the boat consisted principally of Zantiots and Cephaloniots; the names of some have been given, as also of the man who was killed, who was a noted offender, and had escaped out of prison from Zante. I trust this example will be quite sufficient to deter others from committing similar acts, which have impeded navigation, and rendered these parts unsafe.

A native of Corfu, named Nano, has lately been put to death by order of Isouf Pasha. The circumstances which led to, and attended the execution of this person, are so monstrous in their nature, that I cannot refrain from briefly giving the particulars.

This Nano had resided many years at Patrass, with his family, and being an Ionian, enjoyed the British protection. Owing to his very irregular conduct, he was constantly involved in disputes, and, in short, was looked upon as a most dissolute character. At the commencement of the Revolu-

tion he joined the Greeks, but was soon afterwards taken in arms by the Turks, who, however, spared his life. After passing some months at Patrass, during which his conduct was of a most infamous nature, Nano again joined the insurgents at Missolongi, and apparently delighted in inventing the most cruel tortures and deaths for those Turks who fell into the hands of the Greeks: he even boasted of having assisted in binding six Turks successively, to the cannon's mouth, and blown them to atoms. It so happened, however, that this atrocious monster again fell into the hands of the Turks of Patrass: he was immediately taken before Isouf Pasha, at the Morea Castle, and unable to deny the truth of the before-mentioned facts, which, indeed, would have been useless, as his conduct was notorious, he was condemned by the Pasha to be forced alive into, and fired out of, the largest mortar in the fortress; which sentence the Jews of the place were compelled to carry into execution!

LETTER XXII.

Sante, 22d July, 1822.

PRINCE MAVROCORDATO arrived at Missolongi in the beginning of last month, commissioned by the Provisional Government to assume the chief command in Western Greece.

A corps of Cephaloniots, consisting of about five hundred men, had previously joined the Greek cause, as well as a considerable number of foreigners, composed chiefly of French, Italian, German, and Swiss officers. Many of the latter came to Greece, in consequence of the temptations held out to them of profitable employ in a popular cause, and which coincided with their own political opinions, and others were happy in the opportunity which presented itself of mending the desperate state of their finances.

Shortly after Mavrocordato's arrival, he determined on attempting a diversion in favour of the Souliots, then closely besieged by Omer Vrioni: for that purpose he quitted Missolongi with the troops he had collected, including the foreign auxiliaries, and marched into Acarnania. The expedition met with no obstacle until the arrival of the main body in the neighbourhood of Arta, at which

place the Turks had collected a considerable force, and no sooner learned the advance of the insurgents, than they made preparations for attacking them.

The main body of the Greeks, consisting of about eight hundred natives, five hundred Cephaloniots, and two hundred and fifty foreigners, chiefly officers, in all 1550 men, had taken up a position at the village of Peta, where they anxiously awaited the junction of the Commander-in-chief, Mavrocordato, who, with a small detachment, had been absent some days. This movement was prevented by a general attack made on the 16th instant, by the Turkish forces, consisting of about five thousand men, when a most obstinate battle appears to have taken place. The foreign auxiliaries fought with the greatest bravery, and for some hours were supported by the Greek bands. Although so inferior in numbers, victory appeared about to declare itself in their favour, when the native Greeks, being hard pressed by the Turks, threw down their arms and fled. The consternation became general: the auxiliaries, after performing prodigies of valour, and losing nearly three-fourths of their numbers, were unable to resist any longer, and were completely dispersed, leaving the Turks masters of the field. The disastrous result of this battle has been attributed to the defection of the native Greeks: their Commander is stated to have been in league with the Turks, and to have preconcerted his re-

treat: I am nevertheless inclined to believe that it was caused solely through cowardice, and not treachery*.

In the month of March last, the Greek Provisional Government declared a blockade of all Turkish ports and places from Salonica to Durazzo: this blockade, for the present, has been virtually acknowledged by our Government, inasmuch as it

* These foreigners, as has been stated, were mostly officers, who came, led either by ambition or need, to seek their fortunes; but they were very soon disappointed, and therefore formed themselves into a band, which General Normann commanded. They, and the Cephalonians, were surrounded by the Turks on all sides: the pass, which their allies, the Greeks, were to secure, had been given up, either through treachery or cowardice. The Albanians crept along the heights, and picked off and thinned their troops, one by one. At last they determined to cut their way through the Turks; but these perceiving their intention, opened, and allowed them to pass, and then fired upon them from all sides. The Europeans placed themselves in parties, back to back, and retreated, while the Turks pressed them hard. A French officer, who was one of the few who escaped, told me that he was thus situated. A friend of his was opposed to a Turk, who was a standard-bearer; he seized the standard, and succeeded in cutting down the Turk, but was instantly assailed by the whole number who surrounded them. The Frenchman and another, in the meantime, were retreating, when both fell into a deep ditch, in which, fortunately, there was much brush-wood. The Turks, in the interim, had regained their standard, but not finding the Frenchman, left the spot. The two in the ditch, on looking up, saw most of their friends slaughtered, and the Turks busy in chopping off heads and ears; they therefore very wisely kept close, and only stirred when it was dark. Normann died of his wounds; and a whole packet of military ribbons and crosses fell into the hands of the Turks.

has not been opposed, or taken notice of by British vessels of war, further than a declaration from some of their Commanders, when they have been applied to by Masters of English vessels, that in case they attempt to enter a blockaded port, they must take the consequences *.

Five insurgent vessels blockade the entrance to the Gulph of Lepanto, and have detained several vessels, principally Austrian, which have been condemned as good prizes, and their cargoes landed at Missolongi. However, an Austrian brig of war compelled the Greeks to liberate the captured vessels, and to pay the expenses incurred by their detention: the brig of war then convoyed them into Patrass, intimating to the blockading squadron, that the Austrian flag was not to be molested or insulted, especially by vessels under a flag which is not recognized by any European power. The Greeks complain loudly of the line of conduct adopted by the Austrian cruizers on this and similar occasions, which they insist is different from that of the other powers. It will be most material to ascertain the intentions of the British Government, in regard to Greek blockades, as it is a question which naturally must affect all navigation in those seas, under the British or Ionian flags.

Letters have been received from Athens, stating

* A Translation of the Declaration of Blockade, by the Greek government, will be found in the Appendix.

the capitulation of the Acropolis, on the 21st ultimo. It appears that the Turkish inhabitants of Athens shut themselves up in the Acropolis in May 1821, and that the town was occupied by the Greeks until the following August, when Omer Vrioni Pasha relieved the place, and drove away the Greeks with some loss. After remaining three months at Athens, Omer returned with his Albanians to Roumelia, leaving the same Turks whom he had relieved to garrison the Acropolis.

Not a month elapsed before the Greeks returned once more from the mountains and the neighbouring islands, and the Turkish garrison were again compelled to seek refuge in the Acropolis. Many attempts were made by the Greeks to take the place by assault or by surprise, but without success.

At length provisions and water failed, and the garrison were much reduced in numbers from deaths caused by disease. Seeing no chance of succour, the besieged entered into negotiations with the insurgents, and a treaty was at length concluded, by which the Acropolis was to be delivered up to the Greeks, on condition that the lives of the Turks should be spared, and that they should be transported in vessels, to be provided by the Greek Government, to some port in Asia Minor. On the 22d June, the Acropolis was delivered up: some disputes arose concerning property, and a few Turks were killed: however, the French, Austrian, and Dutch Vice-Consuls (who still remained at

Athens, the English Vice-Consul, Signor Logotheti, having died subsequent to the breaking out of the revolution) interfered, and caused order to be restored. The garrison and their families were provided with houses in the town, until such time as the vessels that were to embark them could arrive ; some were even sheltered by the Consuls, particularly the women and children.

The arrival of the vessels was daily expected, when, about the first week in this month, a report was spread, that the Turks were advancing towards Athens : this was the signal for a general attack on the unarmed prisoners, and it is reported that nearly five hundred were butchered in the space of three hours : most of the women and children were spared, and many of them retained as slaves. The principal part of those who escaped were saved by the exertions of the Foreign Agents, who received hundreds into their Consulates. Most fortunately, three days afterwards, a French vessel of war entered the Piræus : her Commander humanely received on board as many of the unhappy survivors as his vessel was capable of accommodating, and promised to land them in some place of security.

It is said that the town of Athens has been nearly destroyed during the repeated struggles between the contending parties to keep possession of it ; but the highly interesting remains of antiquity have, with scarcely an exception, been preserved uninjured.

The reduction of the Acropolis is, undoubtedly, of the greatest advantage to the Greeks, as, from its situation and defences, it may resist any attempt to retake it by force of arms*.

* For an interesting account of the surrender of the Acropolis of Athens, see Waddington's *Visit to Greece*, 1825.

LETTER XXIII.

Zante, 13th August, 1822.

I HAVE now to inform you of the arrival, at Corinth, on the 15th ultimo, of a Turkish army, consisting of about twenty-five thousand men, which has been collecting for some months at Larissa, and is composed of Asiatic troops, sent from Constantinople, united to a part of the army of the Seraskier which reduced Joannina.

The Commander-in-Chief of this large force is Dramali Pasha, who has been named Seraskier, with three other Pashas under his command, and ordered to proceed against the Morea with all the force he could collect. His army soon overran the country between Larissa and the Isthmus of Corinth, completing the ruin which had been commenced by Omer Vrioni, when he relieved Athens in 1821.

It was impossible for the Greeks to oppose any effectual resistance to such an overwhelming force; indeed, the few hundred men they had in Attica were occupied in the plunder of the Acropolis of Athens, and in the butchery of its devoted garrison. The Greek peasantry deserted their villages and homes, retiring to Salamis and other neighbouring

islands ; indeed, many of the inhabitants of Athens followed their example, fearing a visit from the invading army.

Dramali appears to have been aware of the surrender of the Acropolis, but did not attempt its recapture ; preferring to follow his orders, and acting thereon, advanced towards the Isthmus. The Greek guard stationed at the Derveni, or guard-house of the defile, fled on the approach of the Ottoman forces, who were thus enabled to traverse this difficult pass without any opposition. They descended into the plain before Corinth, and, to the surprise of their leaders, found the town and Acropolis abandoned by the insurgents. On entering the latter, some women and children were discovered, being part of the prisoners originally detained by the Greeks ; from these they learned, that on the approach of the invading army, the insurgents hastily abandoned the Acropolis, which they despaired of defending for any length of time, it being destitute of provisions sufficient for a siege. Before, however, they quitted Corinth, they inhumanly butchered Chamil Bey and several other Turkish prisoners.

Well aware of the critical state of affairs at Napoli di Romania, which important fortress had been reduced to the greatest extremities for want of provisions, and had even been compelled to enter into negotiations to capitulate, the Seraskier, immediately after his entry into Corinth, detached a division of five thousand men, under the command

of Ali Pasha, to relieve the beforementioned fortress.

Ali Pasha arrived before Napoli just in time to prevent the cession of that most important place to the Greeks, as a treaty had actually been concluded, and hostages exchanged. On the approach of succour, the garrison broke off further communication with the besiegers, and the fortress was relieved; each party retaining the hostages which had been exchanged. The Greeks who were in the vicinity of Napoli, were dispersed; but that fortress still continues without provisions, of which, indeed, the army at Corinth appears also in want.

Other detachments from the main body were sent towards Argos, which town was burnt, and the Greeks retired towards Tripolizza: it is stated that Colocotroni and Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti are endeavouring to rally the fugitives, and to oppose the further advance of the Turks.

Isouf Pasha proceeded up the Gulf of Lepanto with his squadron, as soon as he learned the approach of the Seraskier, with whom he had an interview at Corinth, and then returned to the Morea Castle.

The five vessels which formed the Greek blockading squadron before Missolongi, raised the blockade of the Gulf of Lepanto, and sailed to the eastward on the 22d ultimo, no doubt having received advice of the approach of the Turkish fleet, consisting of eighty sail of vessels of war, which ar-

rived at Patrass, from Constantinople, on the 8th instant.

Mehemet Pasha, who had been sent by the Porte last March, as Commander of the land forces at Patrass, has been appointed Capoudan Pasha, in the place of the late naval Commander-in-Chief, who was destroyed by the Greek fire-ships, off Scio.

LETTER XXIV.

Zante, 9th December, 1822.

THE Turkish fleet sailed from Patrass for the Archipelago on the 23d September, having positively effected nothing further than the embarkation of the newly-appointed Capoudan Pasha.

The Ottoman army appears to be quite inactive at Corinth: the detachments which attempted to penetrate towards Tripolizza, after suffering great privations through the want of supplies, and losing many men, commenced a retreat, during which they were harassed with great effect by the Greeks under Colocotroni and Niketas. The Turkish loss, in the various attacks made by the Greeks, may have amounted to three hundred killed, and many wounded, also the greater part of their baggage and camp equipage; but the number who perished in battle was trivial in comparison with those who died through want or disease.

Two cargoes of wheat from Constantinople, and three cargoes from Alexandria, the latter sent as a present by the Viceroy, were landed in September, at Corinth, for the use of the troops: since that time very limited supplies have been sent by Isouf Pasha, who prohibited their free importation into Corinth by European speculators, on the plea that

the provisions might be landed at intermediate Greek ports in the Gulf. This unjust and arbitrary proceeding naturally caused a great scarcity of provisions at Corinth, there being no other means of obtaining supplies. Isouf is even said to have retailed to the Ottoman troops the rice, biscuit, and flour, which he bought at Patrass of the Austrian traders, at six times the price at which they were contracted for by him. Without vouching for the truth of this assertion, suffice it to say, that famine has commenced dreadful ravages in the Ottoman camp: upwards of six thousand men have perished through starvation and disease up to the present time, and the mortality continues, increased by the heavy rains and want of shelter.

This melancholy state of affairs preyed on the mind of the Seraskier Dramali Pasha, who lately died at Corinth, after a short illness. Previous to the death of the Seraskier he attempted several times to throw provisions into Napoli: only two expeditions arrived safe; the last was attacked and driven back by the Greeks. Napoli is known to be now quite destitute of supplies: hundreds of the garrison have died through famine; and it is thought the place must surrender ere long, unless speedily provisioned. The insurgent forces are closely besieging it, and effectually keep up a blockade by sea with six vessels; having in their possession the fort, on an island which commands the anchorage before Napoli, and which was deli-

vered up to them ere the treaty had been broken off.

The conduct of the new Capoudan Pasha cannot be passed over without animadversion: he proceeded from Patrass to the vicinity of Napoli; but, as he was watched by the Greek cruisers, he refused to enter that place, or to send even a division of his fleet to the relief of the besieged, which he could easily have done, instead of precipitately returning to the Dardanelles.

The following are some particulars relating to the domiciliation of the Souliots in Cephalonia:

In the second week of last August, a capitulation was signed between the Souliots, and Omer Vrioni Pasha, by which the former, seeing no chance of a further successful defence of their country, agreed to evacuate their strong-holds, on condition that they were allowed to embark with their families, arms, and property, under protection of British vessels of war, and proceed to Assos, a town of Cephalonia, where the Ionian Government was willing they should reside, and even allotted them habitations, thus humanely affording to a whole people the means of rescue from inevitable destruction.

The necessary arrangements were not completed until the 15th September, when the Souliots descended to Port Fanari, near Parga, being in number three hundred and twenty men, and eight hundred women and children: they were embarked

on board two transports, and under convoy of the Chanticleer brig of war, reached Assos, where they were landed three days afterwards. This event, by which the bravest, and most distinguished of the Greek tribes, has found a secure home under British protection, when it was impossible longer to resist the attacks of their inveterate foes, owes its successful termination to the talents and good offices of our Consul General at Prevesa, Mr. Meyer, whose benevolent exertions in the cause of humanity, on this and other occasions, are proverbial, and gratefully acknowledged by those Christians and Mahomedans, who, as the occasion required, sought for, and obtained his intercession on their behalf.

Omer Vrioni, having got rid of his determined opposers, the Souliots, was enabled to direct his whole force against Missolongi, before which place he appeared, about the 20th October, with an army of twelve thousand men, chiefly composed of Albanians. Omer had previously entered into secret negotiations with a Greek chief, named Varnachiotti, the result of which was the defection of the latter, who, with a few followers, joined the Turkish standard. Under the guidance of this traitor, the Turks were enabled to march up to the very gates of Missolongi without difficulty, forcing to a precipitate retreat the Greek bands under Mavrocordato and Marco Bozzaris, who at first attempted to oppose their progress.

It was generally expected that Missolongi would be instantly occupied by the forces of Omer Pasha, as the place was in a most neglected state, surrounded by low mud walls, in many places falling to decay, with a few old guns in bad order, little powder and shot, and a scarcity of provisions.

Prince Mavrocordato determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and hastily made such arrangements as he judged best calculated to repel an assault; although, on mustering his followers, he found they did not exceed five hundred men. Omer Vrioni actually commenced a heavy fire of musquetry against the parapets, but this was returned so readily, that the attack was discontinued. Recourse was now had to a parley, in which the Turkish Commander proposed that the place should be ceded to him, on condition that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared. Mavrocordato seemingly appeared to favour these overtures; but it was merely to gain time; his object was fully answered, as a considerable delay took place, during which entrenchments were thrown up by the Greeks, and they finally received succours.

On the 19th ultimo, six Greek insurgent vessels, and a fire-ship, passed Zante, on their way from Hydra to Missolongi: Isouf Pasha, who conducted the Turkish blockade in person, very narrowly escaped being captured.

On the 20th a severe action took place between the Greek squadron and a Turkish brig of war,

which, unacquainted with the arrival of the former, was bound from Prevesa to Patrass. It was only when too late, that the danger was discovered, by a general attack of the six Greek vessels, each of which mounted from sixteen to twenty guns, and were manned with from fifty to sixty men; while the force of the Turkish brig consisted of sixteen guns, and a crew of ninety-seven men, all Turks, with the exception of one Greek sailor. The Turk sustained a close running fight for four hours, when the Greeks sent the fire-ship on board her, which was lashed to her yards, and the train fired: in this emergency the Turkish Captain ordered the main-mast of his own vessel to be cut away, which had the desired effect of disengaging the vessels, the fire-ship drifting to leeward. Thus released, the Turkish vessel was steered before the wind towards Ithaca, the six Greek vessels still pursuing, and continually firing broadsides; they even prepared to board, but on approaching for that purpose, were deterred, by the declaration of the Turkish Captain, that sooner than surrender, or be taken, he should set fire to the powder magazine, and blow up his vessel. The Turkish brig at length reached the shores of Ithaca, and anchored near the town, almost in a sinking state, with the loss of twenty-eight killed, and eight wounded. The vessel was towed into the harbour of Vathi by boats, and every assistance rendered the wounded, by the British Resident, Captain Knox.

As soon as their adversary anchored off Ithaca, the Greek squadron returned to Missolongi: they state their loss as very trivial.

Our naval commanders, and indeed the Ionians, speak in the highest terms of praise of the bravery of the Turkish Captain, and allow it was impossible to have fought better against so very superior a force.

The Greek vessels have since transported several hundred men, under the command of Petro Bey, from Chiarenza to Missolongi, to assist in the defence of that place.

The Central Greek Government has appointed Odysseus, one of the most warlike and popular of the Albanian chiefs, to be Captain-General of Eastern Greece; he has lately assumed the command as such, and constituted Athens his headquarters.

Accounts have been received of the death of Chourschid Pasha. It would appear that the conqueror of the tyrant of Albania had incurred the displeasure of the Sultan, who suspected him of having appropriated the greater part of the treasures of Ali Pasha to his own use; however this may be, the fact is, that Chourschid died suddenly while encamped near Larissa, it is supposed by poison, administered in consequence of secret orders from the Porte, or voluntarily taken, to avoid that public disgrace and execution, which there was too much reason to fear was meditated against him.

LETTER XXV.

Sante, 15th January, 1823.

IN reference to what I last wrote, concerning the siege of Missolongi, by Omer Pasha, I have now to state, that the whole of the Turkish forces have retired from before that place in a very sudden manner.

It appears that Omer Vrioni decided on making an assault on the town, as the only chance left of gaining possession of it, owing to the succours received by the Greeks, the want of provisions in the Ottoman camp, and the loss of many hundred men by sickness. Having consulted with the other commanders, Omer fixed on the 6th instant for a general assault on the place, knowing that it was the day of the celebration of Christmas, according to the ritual of the Greek Church. Every thing being prepared, the signal for the attack was given before day-break on the 6th; the advanced posts reached the walls unperceived, and under cover of a heavy fire from the whole Turkish line, attempted to scale the walls. It seems that Mavrocordato was aware of the intended attack, and had made excellent arrangements to repel it; the garrison were ready on the first alarm, and flew to their

posts. Suffice it to say, that the Greeks behaved with such courage, and the Albanians were so little versed in military tactics, that the latter were completely repulsed by the besieged, in the space of two hours, with the loss of upwards of three hundred and fifty men killed, besides many wounded. It is asserted that the Greeks did not lose seventy men in this affair, which indubitably reflects the highest honour on Mavrocordato, Marco Bozzaris, and the other chiefs. A few days after his defeat, Omer Pasha commenced a precipitate retreat, abandoning his guns, tents and baggage, which have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, who, as soon as they discovered the retreat of the Ottomans, sent out part of the garrison to harass them.

The Greek cruizers continue to blockade the Gulf of Patrass, and the legality of this blockade is now acknowledged by the Ionian Government, inasmuch as clearances from these Islands are refused to vessels for Turkish ports within the Gulf. As yet no British or Ionian vessel has been detained or captured, nor will our naval commanders permit captures; indeed it is difficult to account for the proceedings on this subject*.

* Much question having arisen as to the validity of Blockades, instituted by the Insurgent Government, it became necessary for me, in my official capacity, to obtain the best legal information on the subject. In consequence, I conceived it my duty to apply to the most approved authorities in England for instruction, and I had the advantage of Dr. Lushington's opinion, which will be found at large in the Appendix.

His Excellency Viscount Strangford arrived here on the 5th instant, from Verona, where he had assisted at the Congress: after remaining in this Island a few hours, he proceeded on to Constantinople, in the Prince Regent Government schooner. From observations made by His Excellency I can infer, that the Congress decided on not interfering in the present contest between the Porte and its subjects.

A Mr. Cochini is now resident in Zante; he is from Alexandria, and it is supposed that he comes under the auspices of the Viceroy: he contracted with the Turkish authorities at Corinth, to supply the army with provisions, but owing to the recent Greek blockade of the Gulf, his vessels have been compelled to discharge their cargoes in Zante, which will cause him great loss; but it is of far more serious consequence to the Ottoman forces at Corinth, as the greatest scarcity of provisions prevails there.

Really the apathy of the Porte, with respect to its own subjects and fortresses, is most unpardonable and unaccountable. It is notorious, that the garrisons of all the places, which have surrendered to the insurgents, up to this time, did so through want of a timely supply of provisions, which could, in most cases, have been sent them without any difficulty.

NOTE.—It may not be useless to give the reader some general ideas respecting the Albanians. Under the term Albanian, several tribes, differing somewhat in their manner and habits, may be comprehended. The Guegue of Thessaly, and the Scutarine from Scutari, speak the pure Albanian, while the inhabitants of Epirus, or the Albanian proper, have a mixed dialect. The two former tribes are more strictly under Pashas than the latter, and in fact usually form their body-guard, and are esteemed excellent troops. All of them, whether Guegue, Scutarine, or Albanian, live in clans, and follow their Capatani to war. They may be looked upon as mercenaries, and have done more to protract the Grecian struggle than any efforts of the Patriots could. They never stir without receiving their six months' pay, and in most instances have retired to their mountains at the approach of winter with what plunder they may have collected. Another and lower order of Albanians, are called Lapi, and are as great thieves as any in the world.

LETTER XXVI.

Zante, 1st February, 1823.

My brother arrived here on the 25th ultimo from Napoli di Romania, and is now in the Lazaretto, performing quarantine: he was absent from hence two months, and has given me the following detail of events which have occurred during that period.

He embarked at Zante on board the *Malvina*, as passenger, for the Archipelago, on mercantile affairs: the vessel had only proceeded as far as the south-east coast of the Morea, and was within sight of the Island of Spezzia, when she was captured by a schooner under the Greek insurgent flag, (three other Greek vessels being in sight). The Greek Captain endeavoured to make the Master of the *Malvina* sign a declaration that she was bound for Napoli, with supplies for the Turkish garrison, that fortress being in a state of blockade and siege. This attempt was resisted, inasmuch as the ship's clearances from Zante distinctly stated her destination to be Candia. She was first taken to Spezzia: a strong guard was put on board, and thence finally sent to Kastri, a neighbouring port in the Morea*, there to

* The town of Kastri is the modern representative of the ancient Hermione, and possesses two excellent ports.

await the decision of the Provisional Greek Government.

Another British vessel, the *Flora*, was detained at Kastri by the Greeks, on the ground of her having attempted to enter the harbour of Napoli. When off that place she had been forced to retire, the Greeks being in possession of a small island and battery which commands the harbour, from which they opened a fire, and killed the mate. The Master of the *Flora* further stated, that the Provisional Government was then established at Kastri; that he had been treated very ill, his vessel completely dismantled, and the cargo landed. Notwithstanding all the remonstrances made to the Greek Senate, on the illegality of these acts, they persisted in detaining the *Malvina* and *Flora* at Kastri, but the crews were not further molested. It is impossible to say how much longer this state of things would have lasted, or what would have been the result; but fortunately a frigate hove in sight, on which the Master of the *Malvina*, eluding the vigilance of the Greek guard, suddenly manned his own boat, and rowed out to join the strange vessel. Most happy was he to find a protector in Captain Hamilton, of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Cambrian*, to whom he briefly related his situation. Captain Hamilton lost no time in repairing to Kastri with the *Cambrian* and the Hind sloop of war, and instantly released the *Malvina* and *Flora*. He insisted on the Greek Provisional Government paying all

the damages and charges, as well as for the cargo of the *Flora*, on the ground that their cruisers had committed acts little short of piracy. As usual, the Greeks pleaded inability to pay any damages, through poverty, but at length offered four hundred piastres as a remuneration for the detention of the *Malvina*, which Captain Hamilton advised the Master to accept, as it clearly proved the illegality of the act of detention: they further agreed to re-load the cargo of the *Flora*, and repair all damages.

Having learned that the fortress of Napoli was on the point of surrendering, Captain Hamilton determined on proceeding there without delay, leaving the *Hind* to enforce the restitution of the *Flora's* cargo; the *Malvina* accompanying the *Cambrian*. Arrived there on the 12th December, they found the citadel, called Palamidi, in possession of the Greeks, and a few days afterwards the town and batteries, situated at the base of the former, surrendered. The inhabitants and garrison had been reduced to the most wretched condition through famine; they had subsisted for many days previous to their surrender on human flesh. The troops were so exhausted, that they literally had not strength to load and fire the guns. Soon after his arrival Captain Hamilton landed, and obtained an interview with Ali Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-chief; he found him apparently resigned to his fate, and in reply to the Captain's offer to do any thing which was in his power, he replied that he

only wished for some fresh provisions, as he himself, in common with his troops, had subsisted on the dead bodies of their associates!—that he had defended the post confided to him to the best of his abilities; and that although he could instantly obtain his freedom by signing a capitulation, he would never do so, preferring the probable death which awaited him, rather than give the Grand Signior any cause to complain.

The whole of the fortifications being now completely in the power of the Greeks, it only remained for Captain Hamilton to endeavour to save the lives of the garrison and inhabitants, in number about two thousand five hundred, including women and children. After some discussion, it was arranged between him and the Greek chiefs, that he should embark on board the frigate as many of the chief Turks as he could accommodate, the remainder, with the exception of Ali and Selim Pashas and their families, to be taken on board the Greek squadron then in the harbour, and under convoy of the Cambrian, to be transported to some place of safety in Asia Minor. About five hundred and twenty persons were received on board the frigate, Captain Hamilton even giving up his own cabin; but the poor wretches were so debilitated, that many no sooner tasted food than they died, and we have since learned that the fever communicated to the crew, five of whom fell victims to it. Captain Hamilton is quite adored by the Greeks: indeed

during the progress of this sanguinary contest, his conduct towards each party has been most impartial and praiseworthy. In like manner he saved several hundred Greeks when Scio was desolated by the Capoudan Pasha.

From the Greeks we learned the particulars of their successful occupation of Napoli: it appears that a woman was taken prisoner by them, coming out of the Palamidi to gather grass, and to save her life, she confessed the state the besieged were in, and added, that there were no troops in the Palamidi, which consequently might be easily taken possession of by the Greeks. With this person as a guide they proceeded to the fortress, and entered it; they found only three persons, boiling grass. The Palamidi once secured, the conquest of the lower town was inevitable.

To the Greeks the fall of Napoli will lead to the most important results. Nature and art have combined to render this one of the strongest fortresses in Greece. In its natural situation it is almost inaccessible, and in forming its works these local advantages have been turned to such account, that it has been rendered almost impregnable. The nature of the late siege has proved that it has no enemy to fear but famine. With Hydra and Spezia in their possession, and a numerous fleet to back them, the Greeks can at all times throw in provisions sufficient to maintain any garrison requisite for the defence of the place; so that, till these

islands be reft from them, or their superiority at sea be lost, they may defy all attempts of the Musulmen to re-possess themselves of this strong hold.

Every thing being arranged, Captain Hamilton sailed with the Hydriot vessels for Scala Nuova, and the Malvina returned to Zante, after discharging part of her cargo at Coron.

The Greek blockade of the Gulf of Patrass is in full force; nevertheless two vessels, with cargoes of provisions, have passed the line of blockade in the night, and reached the Morea Castle in safety.

NOTE.—The Turks informed me, that they could have held out much longer, but for fear lest the hostages should suffer by their acts. It has been stated that a capitulation of this strong fortress had been agreed upon, unless the garrison were relieved within a certain time. That for this purpose hostages had been exchanged, and a little island, which had a small fort on it, and was situated in the middle of the harbour, had been given up to the Greeks. Now though the Turks could bring upwards of fifty heavy guns to bear upon it, yet when they were relieved and the terms of the capitulation became void, the Greeks not only kept possession of the island itself, but absolutely hindered any ship from throwing provisions into the town. More than once the Pasha took courage, and ordered the fort to be blown to pieces; and once the Greeks informed me, that had he continued the tremendous fire any longer, they should have surrendered. But they stuck up the Pasha's son and the other hostages on the wall, and the poor father was obliged to give immediate orders to cease firing. It was thus by constantly threatening to destroy their

hostages, that the Greeks compelled the Turks to suffer innumerable privations, to eat grass and human flesh, and ultimately to surrender, rather than allow one of them to be harmed. When the Cambrian received a remnant of this garrison, I saw a little girl of twelve years of age come on board gnawing the foot of an ass, the skin and sinews of which she had peeled off. Many of the others had just strength enough to get to the different ships, and then died. There was one curious trait in this siege, which I shall relate, as it affords an example how the Turks and Greeks feel towards each other, and how this patriotic war was conducted. Colocotroni, whose patriotism is on a par with his disinterestedness, got all his own followers into the town, and took particular care that none of the rabble should share in the plunder. Each man followed the example of their noble leader, and cared very little what the Government got, provided he was satisfied. The rich-Turks were too well acquainted with the power of a bribe not to know its effect on a Greek. They used, therefore, to call some one whom they had previously known, and tell him, "Now I have got so much treasure; I will give you the half of it, provided you allow me to retain the other half, and escort me to the ships: if you won't do so, I will tell your companions, and they will then divide my property among them, and you will get nothing." A great number of such bargains were made. After this they were escorted to the different vessels; and it is an odd circumstance, that although the various massacres of Navarin, Tripolizza, &c. had already taken place, yet comparatively few of the rich would come on board the Cambrian: they said they knew the captains of such and such vessels, they were their friends, and to them they would go.

LETTER XXVII.

Sante, 24th March, 1823.

ELEVEN Greek cruizers continue the blockade of the Gulf, but have performed this duty so ill, that several vessels have arrived at Patrass, and have succeeded in landing their cargoes there, so that now there is an abundant supply of provisions.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply for the troops stationed at Corinth, the two surviving Pashas determined on removing the remnant of their army, leaving a garrison of eight hundred men in the Acropolis. Accordingly, Ali and Hassan Pashas, with a thousand men, arrived on the 5th ultimo at Patrass, on board the Turkish corvette and other small craft stationed in the Gulf: they ordered the rest of the troops to proceed by land, owing to the want of transports. This division only reached Patrass a few days since: it consists of two thousand five hundred men, and they appear to have suffered the greatest hardships since the period of their leaving Corinth. The division consisted of about three thousand five hundred men when they first set out, about a third cavalry, the rest infantry. They had provisions for five days, and did not meet with any opposition until they

reached Akrata, where they were effectually stopped by a party of Greeks. Isouf Pasha proceeded in his squadron to their relief, but owing to the stormy weather and the nature of the coast, was compelled to return to the Morea Castle without effecting his purpose. The Greeks having gained several advantages in skirmishes, still continued to harass them, and receiving reinforcements, pressed the Turks so closely, that part of them were compelled to enter into a treaty to surrender, as they had no provisions left, and with their horses were actually dying from starvation. In this critical conjuncture, Isouf Pasha made another attempt to rescue them; and having hired three European vessels, in addition to his own squadron, succeeded in embarking the survivors*.

* This division was under the command of Delhi Achmet, the Delhi Bashi, or commander of the Cavalry of Dramali. This coast is for the most part bold and rocky, and the mountains run almost perpendicularly into the sea, leaving but a line of level road for the troops to march on. The Turks, half famished, disheartened, and weak, crept along the sea-shore as far as Akrata, within a few miles of Vostizza. Here there is a tongue of land that runs boldly into the sea, at the back of which are the Mavralitharia, or black rocks. The Greeks, who had tracked them narrowly, occupying the tops of the mountains, while their enemies marched at their bases, now determined to inclose them: for this purpose they dug deep trenches on each side of this tongue of land: thus the Turks were shut up on a piece of ground shaped like a **T**: the perpendicular portion represents the tongue, while the transverse figures the coast where the black rocks have been isolated by the two trenches. In this spot the Turks remained one month, and the privations they underwent almost

In order that some idea may be formed of the deplorable state to which these poor wretches were reduced, I will venture to repeat an account verbally communicated to me by the Captain (an Englishman) of one of the three vessels hired as transports. The greater part of the Turks were so debilitated through want of food, that their rescue and embarkation were effected with difficulty, and even then the cravings of nature could not be satisfied, owing to the scanty supply which had been hastily put on board the vessels. In many instances the sailors sold part of their allowances, and for a single biscuit obtained the enormous price of a machmoudié (equivalent to thirteen shillings). A few biscuits having been sold at a similar exorbitant rate, on board the vessel of the narrator, the desire of possessing them gave rise to a dispute between the purchasers and their starving companions, during which fire-arms were used, and the quarrel only terminated in the death of one of the parties!

I have been particularly anxious to obtain a correct account of the disasters of the large army which invaded the Morea in July, 1822. The following

exceed belief. Delhi Achmet himself told me that for three weeks they lived on horse-flesh; that then they resorted to human flesh. They fought over the graves of their comrades whom they had buried in the morning, and dug up at night to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Isouf sent a few boats with provisions, and these famished wretches emptied their girdles for a single biscuit. At last this conduct was too bare-faced, and he was obliged to send ships to relieve and bring the survivors to Patras.

particulars I obtained from Cara Osman Oglu, the Commissary-General, and from other Turks who were with the army.

It consisted of twenty-three thousand men, although rations were allowed for twenty-eight thousand: there were also between fifty and sixty thousand horses and mules, as, independent of a horse, many of the men possessed three or four mules, acquired by pillage in the different districts through which they passed. Of this force fifteen hundred men were sent to the relief of Napoli in July, under the command of Ali Pasha, formerly Ali Bey, Governor of Argos. Another division of five thousand men attempted to penetrate by Argos to Tripolizza, but were repulsed by the Greeks, and wanting provisions, returned to Corinth with a considerable loss. In addition to the supplies brought with the army, five cargoes of wheat and rice were received at Corinth from Constantinople and Alexandria, besides a few occasional supplies sent by Isouf Pasha from Patrass. Napoli being quite destitute of provisions, Ali Pasha made the most pressing demands for a supply, which Dramali attempted to furnish, by sending two expeditions, only one of which arrived safe, and that consisting of fifty mules laden with wheat and rice, escorted by a body of cavalry. The town of Corinth having been burnt by the Insurgents before they evacuated it, the troops were compelled to bivouac in the open air, or some few under tents; the rainy season set in,

and the mortality was very great ; their horses and mules also died from want of pasturage and grain, or were killed to supply food. The Greeks collected in the vicinity, and several skirmishes took place, but none of any consequence. In short, of the twenty-three thousand men who undisputedly entered Corinth, upwards of seventeen thousand perished in the space of eight months, and four-fifths of that number through disease and starvation : only three thousand five hundred arrived at Patrass, and with the survivors of the fifteen hundred who surrendered at Napoli, and the garrison left in Corinth, form the remnants of that large army which was destined by the Sultan to re-conquer the Morea, and reduce the rebel subjects of the Porte to obedience.

A piracy having been committed by the Greeks, in the Gulph of Corinth, by the capture of an Ionian boat and her cargo, and the detention of the crew, previous to the establishment and recognition of the Greek blockade of the Gulf, the Ionian Government gave directions to the Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Chanticleer* to enforce restitution of the vessel and property, and to obtain the liberation of the crew. Although the outrage was committed in November last, no satisfaction was obtained until the *Chanticleer* had been twice up the Gulf, and seeing no chance of gaining the object desired, by lenient measures, her Commander re-captured the boat which had been taken to Galaxidi, and on the

refusal of the Greek authorities to restore the cargo and specie, he seized three Greek vessels and two Chiefs, and brought them to Zante, there to await the decision of the Ionian Government. The crew of the boat were released by order of the Provisional Greek Government; but they persisted in detaining as prisoner the owner, on the plea that he was in fact a native of Patrass, and not a Zantiot: however, satisfactory proof of his nativity having been submitted to the Ionian Government, his liberation was insisted on; but which was only effected by sending to Vostizza three vessels of war, when the Greeks were compelled to deliver him up. The cargo and specie has not been restored, but the Provisional Government has promised to make good the deficiency, until when, the vessels and hostages are to be detained*.

* They were subsequently liberated, in consequence of the Greeks having sent a Deputy to Zante, who entered into an agreement, on behalf of his Government, to pay the value of the cargo and specie.

LETTER XXVIII.

Zante, 21st May, 1823.

OF the eleven Greek vessels which composed the blockading squadron stationed off Missolongi, nine returned to Hydra the first week of last month, owing to a report of the approach of the Turkish fleet: the other two vessels remained some days longer, until forced to retire by the appearance of the Turkish squadron of Isouf Pasha. The Ionian Government consequently gave orders to the Health Offices in these islands, to grant clearances to vessels for Patrass and other Turkish ports. Notwithstanding the Greek blockade was no longer recognized by this Government, some boats, fitted out at Missolongi, and principally manned with Ionians, persisted in seizing and detaining every vessel or boat that fell in their way. There is a self-constituted Greek Admiralty-Court at Missolongi, which sits in judgment on the various seizures, giving written condemnations: the Judges composing it, being the principal owners of the pirate-boats, there is no chance of escape. These proceedings were tolerated for some time by the Ionian Government, although several Ionian boats were seized and condemned; indeed, it was almost impossible to prevent these outrages, or obtain sa-

tisfaction, as the pirates take care to keep out of the way of our vessels of war, and the Missolongiots are sufficiently protected by the shallows, which prevent large vessels approaching the town. However, I trust that at last these piracies may have been checked by the proceedings in the case of the *Ann*, Captain Williams, which vessel had sailed from Zante to Patrass, with regular Ionian clearances. After discharging her cargo she sailed in ballast on her return to Zante, in company with other vessels, but was seized on her passage by four armed boats, and carried into Missolongi. This outrage having been represented to the authorities at Zante, the *Cambrian*, *Dispatch*, and *Redpole* vessels of war, accompanied by a gun-boat, were sent over to retake her, and to demand satisfaction, which Captain Hamilton, with his usual ability and promptitude, obtained, released the vessel, and compelled the Greeks to pay the damages incurred.

On the other hand, these disorders proved that the blockade attempted by the Turks was insufficient, and that they either could not, or would not maintain it: the Ionian Government, therefore, again suspended granting clearances for Turkish ports within the Gulf of Patrass.

Isouf Pasha, who commands at Patrass, has lately proceeded to Prevesa by sea, in order to organize a body of troops for the approaching campaign.

The Greeks have experienced what they consider

to be a great insult to their national flag, from the Zante Government. The proclamation of the Ionian Senate, respecting neutrality, decrees, that no vessels of either of the belligerent parties shall be received in the Ionian islands. A small brig, however, belonging to Petro Bey, of Maina, and loaded with Valonea, arrived off the harbour of Zante early one Sunday morning, fired a gun, and hoisted the Independent flag*. A boat was sent by the Resident to desire that the flag should be struck, which was complied with; but no sooner had the boat quitted the vessel on its return, than the obnoxious ensign was again ostentatiously displayed. This insulting conduct, rendered doubly so by the absence of any British vessel of war, naturally irritated the Resident, who instantly dispatched the boat a second time with a detachment of soldiers, in order to enforce obedience. The Greek vessel was now compelled to lower her flag, and her Captain was brought on shore to the Resident, who reprimanded him severely for his insolent conduct, and threatened him with punishment in case of future dis-

* In May 1822, by a decree of the Senate, the national ensigns were decided upon and established by law. That for the army to consist of a square, blue field, divided into four equal quarters by a white cross. The marine department to be distinguished by two flags; that for vessels of war to be divided into nine horizontal stripes, formed alternately of white and blue; in the upper corner a blue square, traversed by a white cross. The mercantile flag to consist of a blue field; in the upper corner a white square, intersected by a blue cross.

obedience : the vessel was then permitted to continue her voyage. The same day, and only a few hours later, a schooner, owned by Greeks, employed in transporting provisions between Zante and Missolongi, tolerated under the pretext of carrying Ottoman colours, although not furnished with any papers, sailed out of the harbour, hove-to before the Resident's house, fired a gun, hoisted the Independent flag, and then sailed out of the port.

The greatest disunion prevails among the Greek Chiefs in the Morea, although a second Congress was held last month at Astros, on which occasion the law of Epidaurus was confirmed, and some additions made to it. It was also there recommended to organize an army, which is not likely to be carried into effect : indeed, the insurgents have never had, since the commencement of the revolution, six thousand men in pay or in the field.

Mr. Blaquiere*, from England, with a Greek

* Mr. Edward Blaquiere, a Lieutenant in the navy, but better known to the public as the Author of " Letters from the Mediterranean," " An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution," and two works on the present Greek Revolution. He is, or was, for some time, an Agent of the London Greek Committee, and, as such, has visited Greece several times. I leave to others the task of judging of the merits and general correctness of the works alluded to ; but having perused the two last publications on the Greek Revolution, I perceive that many of the principal occurrences are detailed in a manner so different from that in which I have described them, that if I had not been actually on the spot, and committed the facts to paper at the time, I might have imagined my memory or my informants had deceived me. As Mr. Blaquiere

lately residing at Leghorn, named Louriotti, have just left Zante for the Morea: it has been given out here, that they have with them, or at their disposal, fifty thousand dollars, being part of a subscription raised in England in aid of the Greek cause.

The Moreot Greeks have received considerable sums of money at different periods, raised by subscription by their advocates in various places: in Zante, sixty-thousand dollars have been collected; in Cephalonia, eight thousand; in Trieste, Leghorn, Ancona, Venice, and other Italian ports, a hundred thousand dollars, part of which has been sent in specie, and part appropriated to the purchase of ammunition, provisions, &c.

does not profess to have witnessed many of the principal events of the Revolution which he has described, it is to be regretted that those on whose reports he relied, should have so abused a misplaced confidence, as to misrepresent some facts, and entirely suppress others.

LETTER XXIX.

Zante, 2d July, 1823.

You will probably be not a little surprised when I inform you that, up to the present time, the Greeks openly traffic in Turkish women and children, who have fallen into their power during the present contest, and in every way treat them as the most abject slaves. Some of these unfortunate creatures have even found their way to Zante, having been purchased in the Morea by Ionians, for the worst of purposes ; however, as soon as they touched a land under the exclusive protection of England, the local Government informed them and their purchasers that they were free.

In corroboration of my statement, I will mention the following fact.

In May last, an Ionian vessel arrived here from Calamata, with a cargo destined for Ancona. The master, who was likewise owner of the vessel, had purchased of the Greeks three Turkish females, a mother and her two daughters, natives of Caritena, who with the father, a man of rank, had fled to the capital, and at its surrender were taken prisoners ; the females carried into slavery, the father being previously put to death in their presence. After remaining in the power of the Greeks for eighteen

months, subject to every species of outrage and indignity, their master, tired of possessing them, was glad to sell them to the beforementioned Zantiot captain for a very trifling sum. What his intentions were in making this purchase I could never satisfactorily ascertain; however, he received them on board his vessel, and having completed her cargo, sailed for Zante. On his arrival there, it was necessary to report these Turkish females as passengers; his conduct was animadverted upon, and he at length expressed a desire to get rid of them. A new difficulty here presented itself, as a Government order prohibited the admission of all foreigners without a guarantee for their good conduct, and also a certainty that they would not be thrown upon the town for support: No one could be found to comply with these conditions, especially as the proposed objects of charity were Infidels, until at length it was suggested by the Resident, that an application should be made to me; and that, in case I would engage to support and send them to some Turkish port, he would permit them to land. I acceded to the proposition: they were landed at the Lazaretto, performed the requisite quarantine, and, when it expired, were accommodated by the kind-hearted Prior, Signor Dragona, with apartments in the Lazaretto, until I found a safe conveyance for them by an English vessel to Prevesa, having supported them for nearly two months at the trivial expense of about fifty dollars.

They were grateful for the treatment they received; but, to prevent the possibility of my motives being misconstrued, I never went near them, and only once saw them at a window. Kind treatment, contrasted with their former sufferings, had such an effect on this aged mother and her young daughters, that they constantly wept, and their tears were increased when informed that they could no longer remain in Zante, as their constant petition had been, to be permitted to spend the remainder of their days under the protection of British laws.

I took the precaution of recommending them as objects of compassion to Isouf Pasha, who was then at Prevesa; and I had the satisfaction of learning, from the English Captain, that they had been well received, and amply provided for by him.

LETTER XXX.

Zante, 23d August, 1823.

THE Turkish fleet, consisting of forty-six sail, under the command of Mahomet Isref Capoudan Pasha, passed Zante on the 18th June, on its way to Patrass, where it arrived two days after. When off Missolongi several boats were found trafficking with the Greeks, and consequently were seized by the Turkish Commander; however, on my agent requesting their liberation, his demand was complied with in the most courteous manner. The Capoudan Pasha immediately instituted a strict blockade of Missolongi, and issued a manifesto respecting the same, which was forthwith acknowledged by the Ionian Government. The blockade has been kept up with tolerable strictness, but nevertheless several boats have contrived to elude the vigilance of the Turkish cruizers, and have landed their cargoes of provisions at the small islands in the neighbourhood of Missolongi.

As I deemed it advisable to be present at Patrass during such an interesting period, I proceeded there the first week in last month, returned here on the 20th, and performed my quarantine of fifteen days in the wretched Lazaretto of this place.

I was well received by the Ottoman naval commander-in-chief, who treated me in the handsomest and most courteous manner. His Highness paid the greatest attention to various representations which it was my duty to make, respecting some Ionian boats and cargoes detained by him, for breach of blockade: these he released at my request, as also two Cephaloniot subjects, who had been made prisoners by him in Negropont, having been taken in arms with the insurgents.

The Capoudan Pasha appeared to me to be a quiet shrewd man, not at all sanguinary, but rather endeavouring to accomplish his designs by conciliatory measures than by force of arms. He has the reputation of possessing some general knowledge of seamanship, although as an European he would be justly considered very deficient in that science. In several interviews I had with him, he was very inquisitive concerning our naval affairs: among other subjects he asked me if it was still the custom in the British navy to punish seamen by flogging them on their naked backs, as he recollected was the case when he was in Egypt, co-operating with Lord Nelson.

About the middle of July the Turkish fleet was joined by the Algerine and Tunisian squadrons, and the combined force then amounted to sixty ships of war, and a few transports. The generality of the vessels are in good order and condition; I was particularly struck with the appearance of the frigate

bearing the Capoudan Pasha's flag ; she is a handsome new vessel, built at Constantinople, mounts fifty-two long guns, kept particularly clean, and as far as I could observe, on deck and below, greater discipline was enforced than could have been expected. Up to the present time this large fleet has remained quite inactive ; indeed, the only occupation of the Capoudan Pasha appears to have been the granting of licenses to a number of Austrian, Ionian, and Maltese vessels, to proceed up the Gulf of Corinth, for the avowed purpose of buying currants at Vostizza from the Greek proprietors. Of course, it is stipulated, that on the return of these vessels with their cargoes, the purchasers shall pay a certain sum by way of duty, but in fact, as a bribe for obtaining leave to traffic with Greek blockaded ports, and to which places they also convey supplies of provisions and ammunition, concealed under the ballast, besides large sums of money to pay for the fruit ; thus furnishing to the Greeks means to carry on the war against the Ottomans.

During my stay at Patrass I was obliged to live on board the vessel, as there was no accommodation on shore ; I, however, paid a visit to an old acquaintance, Ali Pasha, who held the Pashalik of the Morea, on my arrival in 1818, and who I visited at Tripolizza, to present the customary presents on my nomination. He had soon afterwards been raised to the dignity of Grand Vizir, but did

not long enjoy that post; was disgraced and sent into banishment, where he remained until ordered to join the army which occupied Corinth, in 1822. Ali recognized me immediately, appeared much pleased with my visit, and made many apologies for not being able to treat me as he had done on our first acquaintance; in truth, his condition was much changed, and his spirits were evidently dejected; he was without money, and consequently had few attendants: he received, with evident satisfaction, a supply which had been sent him through me, by his family at Constantinople, though it amounted only to about £100 sterling.

After my visit, I traversed the ruins of the once beautifully situated and populous town of Patrass; of four thousand houses, only ten or twelve remained, and those under the walls of the fortress. The rest of the town was so completely destroyed that I was unable to find the site of my own house until it was pointed out to me, and I then only recognized it by the pedestal of my flag-staff, which yet remained, and the stocks of two favourite orange-trees, which, though burned close to the ground, were beginning to shoot out in fresh vigour through the surrounding ashes.

When I took leave of the Capoudan Pasha he presented me with a handsome cashmere shawl, in return for which, I sent him from hence one of Dollond's silver-tubed telescopes.

Soon after I quitted Patrass, the Turkish Ad-

miral received a visit from the British naval commander-in-chief, Sir Graham Moore, accompanied by Sir Frederick Adam, acting Lord High Commissioner. The ostensible object of their visit was to represent to the Capoudan Pasha, that several irregularities had been committed by Turkish vessels under his orders, towards Ionian boats. Our naval and military commanders-in-chief were received by the Turkish High Admiral, with every mark of respect, and with the honours due to their rank : their representations were attended to, and they departed apparently satisfied with the result of their conference. The British squadron consisted of five vessels ; the Rochfort, eighty-gun ship, carried the admiral's flag : the appearance of the squadron, but more particularly their manœuvres, excited the admiration of the Turks. Two days after the departure of the English squadron, the Capoudan Pasha sent to Zante handsome presents of sabres, shawls, &c. for the Admiral, General, and other officers who had paid him a visit.

Isouf Pasha has just arrived at the Morea Castle from Prevesa, with a few attendants, on board a Turkish vessel. It appears he had collected together a body of ten thousand Albanians, and formed his camp near Arta. After having advanced his men two months pay, and prepared every thing, the Pasha set out on his march towards Missolongi, which place he intended to invest, but had scarcely quitted the environs of Vo-

nizza, when the troops simultaneously mutinied, pillaged the baggage, and dispersed. Isouf Pasha, and his immediate attendants, with difficulty reached Prevesa. Thus terminated the exertions of an able commander, who quitted his post to raise an army at his own private expense, with which he hoped to gain possession of Missolongi, a town that from its position had for so long a time materially annoyed Turkish operations in the Gulf of Lepanto. There can be little doubt that this defection was caused by the intrigues of Omer Vrioni, who himself having failed in the attempt to reduce Missolongi, was jealous of the talents of Isouf Pasha, who, he had reason to fear, might be more successful.

I have now to announce the arrival in Cephalonia, the first week of this month, of Lord Byron, who embarked at Leghorn, with some few attendants, on board the English merchant brig, Hercules, Captain Scott. His Lordship intends joining the Greek cause, but for the present will remain in Cephalonia, in order to make preparatory arrangements.

LETTER XXXI.

Zante, 22d November, 1823.

As soon as the Capoudan Pasha learned that the Albanian troops, collected by Isouf Pasha, had so shamefully deserted him, the former resolved on quitting his station at Patrass, which he did on the 27th August, with the combined fleet, leaving a squadron of fifteen vessels of war, under the command of Isouf Pasha, who has been named by the Porte, Naval and Military Commander-in-Chief in the Morea. Thus the Capoudan Pasha, having under his orders a fleet of nearly seventy vessels, literally achieved nothing during his stay of two months and a half before Patrass. He even failed in an attempt to relieve and victual the garrison shut up in Corinth, which might have been easily accomplished if sufficient force had been sent up the Gulf: the consequence of this gross neglect has been the surrender, a second time, of that important fortress, the Acropolis of Corinth. The garrison consisted originally of eight hundred men, principally Albanians, who were left to defend the place, by Ali and Hassan Pashas, in February last: their numbers were greatly reduced through famine, and when at length they perceived there was no chance

of succour, they entered into negotiations with the Greek chiefs, offering to capitulate on condition of being sent to their own country. This was complied with, and I have not heard that any acts of violence were committed by the Greeks on this occasion.

An army under the command of Mustafà Pasha, of Scutari, arrived before Missolongi the second week in October, having previously received a severe check from the Greeks on its march, near Placca: the brave Souliot chief, Marco Bozzari, who commanded on this occasion, was killed, and his body has been buried at Missolongi. The total force collected by the Pasha of Scutari, may consist of fifteen thousand men; of these about eight thousand are Bosniac Catholics, on whom he principally depends. As the Greek garrison, which is said to consist of three thousand men, refused to listen to terms, the place was immediately invested by land; Isouf Pasha instituted a blockade by sea, and supplied the land forces with mortars, heavy guns, ammunition, and provisions. Notwithstanding a constant bombardment, the place holds out, and some supplies of provisions have been received by boats sent from Zante, which eluded the vigilance of the Turkish cruizers. The Pasha of Scutari has declared he will either take the place or perish: if he succeeds, he has been promised the government of all Roumelia. The Greeks are expecting a division of vessels from Hydra, and up to the present time have defended themselves with great

courage. On the other hand, the Greek chiefs in the Morea are divided, and quarrelling among themselves, probably for want of some better employment, or of an enemy to contend with.

A son of Petro Bey Mavromichali, the governor of Maina, has arrived here from Ancona and Corfu. The Ionians have welcomed him with great demonstrations of joy, and he was also courteously received by the Lord High Commissioner and the garrison at Corfu.

LETTER XXXII.

Zante, 23d December, 1823.

THE army of the Pasha of Scutari disappeared from before Missolongi and Anatolicò, the first week in this month, without an attempt having been made to take the place by assault: a number of heavy guns, mortars, and warlike stores were abandoned, and have been taken possession of by the Greeks. It is supposed that want of provisions, and a mortality among the troops, caused the Ottoman commander to retire thus suddenly.

A Greek division of fourteen vessels arrived off Missolongi on the 14th instant: on their approach the Turkish squadron, which consisted of fifteen sail, (among the number three frigates) precipitately retired to Patrass.

I have now to give you an account of another of those gross outrages, which have been committed by the Greeks, at various periods of the present Revolution. The Greek squadron above alluded to, passed Zante on the 9th instant; the next day, when between Ithaca and Missolongi, they fell in with a Turkish brig of war, proceeding from Prevesa to Patrass, with passengers and specie. The Turk sustained a running fight for several hours

with all the Greek vessels, but the wind being directly out of the Gulf of Lepanto, she was steered towards Ithaca, on which island the vessel was run on shore in a sinking state. As soon as the Ottoman brig grounded, the survivors on board commenced landing, which they effected in their boats and by swimming. Boats were instantly dispatched from the Greek division, in order to plunder the vessel, and they obtained possession of the specie. The wounded Turks found on board were instantly put to death in the most brutal manner; but not content with their success, the Greeks landed, pursued the survivors, some of whom they overtook, murdered and plundered. The bodies which were afterwards found on the beach, by the Ionian authorities, were mangled, pounded, cut up! The Captain of the port saw a Greek sailor kill a Turk, take out his knife, rip up the body, and hack the limbs to pieces; he then put his knife into his mouth, and walked down to the beach exultingly. Captain Knox, the Resident, assisted by the military, succeeded in saving numbers of the Turks, and on his approach the Greek assassins hastily reembarked. The survivors have been treated with the greatest kindness and attention by the local government.

A most remarkable occurrence took place when the specie was found on board the Turkish vessel. It was carried on board a schooner, one of the

Greek division, which immediately set all sail, and attempted to separate from the others; however, she was chased, overtaken, and the money delivered up to the Greek Admiral.

It was quite impossible for the Ionian Government to pass over the wanton outrage above related, by which every law of neutrality has been violated. Accordingly a proclamation has just appeared, dated the 20th instant, (a Translation of which will be found in the Appendix), by which the Senate declare they intend bringing the perpetrators of this act of violence to punishment.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Leicester Stanhope, son of the Earl of Harrington, arrived in Zante the beginning of this month; he brought me a letter of introduction and credit from Mr. Kane, British Vice Consul at Ancona. I have had two or three interviews with the Colonel, who, it appears, has accepted the appointment of Agent to the London Greek Committee, and who, after a few days stay at Zante, proceeded to Missolongi, for the avowed purpose of advancing and assisting the Greek cause. I confess, it appears to me, that the appointment held by the Honourable Colonel in our army, is quite incompatible with the services he proposes to render the Greeks.

Some time since I instructed Signor Pasqualigo, Vice Consul for the South of the Morea, to collect the most accurate information as to the present state

of the Morea : from the report with which he furnished me, I have been enabled to compile a statistical account of the Peloponnesus, shewing the number of districts, villages, population, and amount of tithes. As such a document cannot fail of exciting interest at the present moment, I send a copy of it enclosed. (*See Appendix.*)

LETTER XXXIII.

Zante, 4th February, 1824.

LORD BYRON arrived here from Cephalonia on the 29th December, on board a small vessel, called a *Mistico*; his suite, horses, and baggage, accompanied him in another vessel, both under Ionian colours. His Lordship would not land, but transacted business on board with his agent, Mr. Samuel Barff, who had previously negotiated his private bills, on Messrs. Ransom & Co., to the amount of £4000, and the proceeds were delivered to his Lordship in Spanish dollars. After remaining in Zante one day, both vessels sailed for Missolongi, taking their clearances for Calamos*. At day-break on the following morning, they found themselves surrounded by the Turkish squadron, which had very unexpectedly come out of the Gulf of Lepanto. They were instantly hailed, and ordered to send boats on board the Turkish Commander's vessel; but the *Mistico* contrived to escape by superior sailing, and through the gross ignorance of the Turks, while the *Bombarde*, with the horses,

* A small island situated between Ithaca and the Continent, recognized as a dependency of the Ionian States, and latterly the resort of fugitive Greeks.

baggage, part of the specie, and some of the attendants, was overtaken by a Turkish frigate, and compelled to proceed to Patrass with the squadron, which returned there forthwith. It would appear that the Ionian Master recognized, in the Ottoman commander of the frigate, an old acquaintance, whose life he had saved many years before in the Black Sea: the Turk recollected his preserver, and immediately gave proofs of his gratitude, by treating all on board the captured vessel with the greatest kindness and attention. Although it was necessary that the vessel should be taken to Patrass, in order that the affair might be investigated by Isouf Pasha, the Turkish commander promised to use all his influence to obtain her liberation. Arrived at the Morea Castle, a report was made to the Pasha respecting the detained vessel; her papers were demanded and examined. The fictitious clearance, which had been purposely obtained in Zante for Calamos, situated in the direction of Missolongi, and under Ionian jurisdiction, was held by Count Gamba, his Lordship's Secretary, to be sufficient protection for the vessel, although at the time of her capture she was actually in the waters of Missolongi. The Count even applied to my agent to protect the Ionian flag; and the latter, conceiving it to be his duty to grant that protection as far as was in his power, although fully aware of the real merits of the case, used such strong arguments in the two examinations taken before Isouf Pasha, that he

finally succeeded (seconded by the good offices of the commander of the frigate) in obtaining the release of the vessel and all the property on board her. My agent further obtained permission in writing, for the vessel to depart from the Morea Castle, which she forthwith did, and arrived at Missolongi on the 5th January, much to the satisfaction and joy of those on board. Count Gamba expressed his sense of the obligation conferred by the British agent, through whose exertions he undoubtedly obtained restitution of the vessel and property, and insured his personal safety. Lord Byron arrived at Missolongi the same day as Count Gamba: after escaping the danger of capture, the *Mistico* was nearly wrecked in a gale of wind immediately afterwards. His Lordship was received with every demonstration of joy by the Greeks.

Having stated these events, it may be necessary to explain the circumstances which led to the unexpected sortie of the Turkish squadron, that had so lately before abandoned their station before Missolongi, to shelter themselves in the Gulf. The Greek division which had been employed in blockading the Turks in the Gulf, instead of prosecuting this service with vigour, were quarrelling over the spoils of the Ottoman brig, whose destruction is before related. Notwithstanding all the exertions of Mavrocordato to pacify the disputants, the quarrel proceeded to such extremities that the Hydriots and Spezziots mutually prepared for action; but the

latter being greatly inferior in number, hesitated to begin the fight, while the former put all further dispute out of the question by sailing off, and carrying with them to Hydra the specie which had given rise to this disgraceful dispute. Hitherto no exertions or orders of Isouf Pasha had been able to persuade the Turkish squadron to proceed to sea again, although he had offered to quit his duties on shore, and embark on board a frigate, to lead the attack himself on the Greek division. But the force which blockaded the Gulf being now reduced to five Spezziots, the terror of the Mussulmen, after some weeks further hesitation, abated, and they proceeded to sea, just at the conjuncture of Lord Byron's appearance in their neighbourhood. Having captured his Lordship's baggage, the exploit was sufficient for them, and they returned to Patrass, leaving the Spezziots unmolested. But to complete the farce, the Spezziot commanders had no sooner received a large sum of money from Lord Byron, on condition that they would remain and keep up a strict blockade of the Gulf, than they also quitted Missolongi, and sailed for their own island.

A Greek newspaper has been established at Missolongi by Colonel Stanhope, and is under his superintendence.

I am sorry to say that his Majesty's sloop of war *Columbine*, commanded by the Honorable Captain Abbott, has been totally lost at Sapienza, but the

crew saved, with the exception of two persons. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the Turkish garrison of Modon, although short of provisions, sent supplies to the crew of the Columbine, which enabled them to exist until rescued by his Majesty's sloop Alacrity.

I have a painful task to perform, in announcing the sudden death of Sir Thomas Maitland, which took place on the 17th January, at Malta. I could not avoid observing with deep regret that the decease of his Excellency caused evident satisfaction to many disaffected and disappointed persons: whatever may have been his peculiarities or failings, individually I shall always feel grateful for and acknowledge his uniform kindness and attention, while the great benefits conferred on the Ionian States by his talents and personal exertions, will ensure the gratitude of all the well-disposed part of that community.

LETTER XXXIV.

Zante, 6th April, 1824.

SINCE Lord Byron's arrival at Missolongi he has been occupied in organizing a body of Souliots, who quitted Cephalonia to enter his service, and he has about five hundred men now in his pay: when the necessary arrangements can be completed, his Lordship proposes heading this force, and assisted by other Greek levies, is to attempt the reduction of the fortress of Lepanto. By accounts from the Morea Castle it appears that the garrison of Lepanto consists principally of Albanians, who for some time past have been very discontented, and clamorous for their arrears of pay; indeed for the last few weeks they were in a state of open mutiny, and Isouf Pasha received secret information that some of their chiefs were actually in treaty with the Greek Government of Missolongi and Lord Byron, to deliver up the fortress whenever a Greek force should appear before the walls, on condition of being paid a large sum of money, and the arrears due to the Albanian auxiliaries. Isouf Pasha instantly requested the disaffected and traitorous chiefs to proceed to the Morea Castle, on the plea of paying

the arrears; these he detained, and sent over several hundred Ottoman troops to strengthen the garrison of Lepanto, not omitting, however, to send part of the pay due to the Albanians. Still these precautions would in all probability have been taken too late, had it not been for the illness of Lord Byron, who experienced a severe fit of epilepsy in February, but immediate danger was averted by copious bleeding. As soon as my friend Dr. Thomas heard of his Lordship's attack, he observed that it was probable he would fall a victim to his zeal, unless he quitted Missolongi, the climate of which place, in most seasons of the year, is particularly unhealthy.

On the 19th February a serious disturbance took place at Missolongi, owing to a foreigner, named Sass, acting as a Lieutenant in the corps raised by Lord Byron, having while on duty, been shot dead by a Souliot. This and several other disagreeable occurrences evidently annoyed his Lordship, added to which he has not been on good terms with Colonel Stanhope: his Lordship is for fighting, the Colonel for reconciling the disunions among the Greek chiefs, and establishing schools and newspapers.

A Mr. Parry arrived at Missolongi on the 5th February from London, with a cargo of guns, military stores, &c.: several English artizans accompanied Mr. Parry, who subsequently was appointed Major in Lord Byron's brigade.

Two Turkish brigs of war were destroyed about the middle of February. One caught fire in the roadstead of Patrass, and blew up at day-break; with the exception of six persons, all on board perished. I understand that his Majesty's frigate Sybelle was at anchor off Patrass at the time the explosion took place, and consequently in some danger: it is supposed the accident was caused by one of the crew smoking a pipe near the powder magazine. The other vessel was stranded near Missolongi: the Turks being unable to get her off, abandoned and set her on fire, but the crew were saved by other vessels sent from Patrass.

Accounts have just been received in Zante from London, stating that the Greek Deputies Orlando and Lourioti have succeeded in negotiating a Loan on account of the Provisional Government of Greece, to the amount of 800,000*l.* sterling, at the rate of 59*l.* for every 100*l.* stock, said stock to bear an interest of five per cent. per annum. It is further stated that this Loan is in such favour, that many of the original subscribers to it have already reaped considerable benefit by selling their share at a premium, thus not only securing to themselves a certain profit, but throwing all the ultimate risk on others. Although I can perfectly comprehend that the present, like many other Loans, has been raised in London, not in the view of investment of capital, but for the purposes of speculation, still, if we look to the actual state of Greece, it is difficult to ima-

gine how the proposition could have been entertained for a moment. Here, on the spot, in the centre of the Revolution, we know of no recognized or established Government, no responsible persons, and certainly of no real security that can be given for the re-payment of the debt. The Greeks are not only disunited, but are at this moment actually engaged in civil warfare. Some of the late members of the Executive Government, incensed at being turned out of office, on account of their attempts to destroy the newly-established system, have refused to resign, and retain possession of some of the principal fortresses of the Morea. Pano Colocotroni is shut up in Napoli, and other rebellious partizans are besieged in Corinth by the Constitutional forces. Colocotroni the elder, Petro Bey, and some other disaffected chiefs, are at Tripolizza, with their adherents. In this dreadful state of anarchy and confusion, individual force may safely defy the power of the law; personal security is overthrown; and the Greek and the foreigner are alike exposed to violence and rapine.

But even though Greece should succeed in restoring unanimity, in conquering her independence, and establishing a permanent and solid government, the holders of these bonds will have but little cause for congratulation, unless she is also able to raise a sufficient revenue to pay the interest of the debts she will have incurred. Whence such a revenue may be obtained, I confess myself utterly at

a loss to conceive. Agricultural produce is the only article of home production ; and they must be more sanguine well-wishers to the cause than I am, who can calculate on deriving from such a source a revenue that shall support the civil and military establishments of the country, and furnish a surplus for the interest of foreign Loans*.

* On this subject I find at page 303 of Mr. Blaquiere's account of the Greek Revolution, the following observations :

“ If any thing were wanting to prove the total ignorance in which the public continues with regard to the state of Greece generally, it would be found in the depreciation experienced by the small sum of 800,000*l.* recently negotiated on our own Stock Exchange by my excellent friends, Messrs. Orlando and Lurcotts ; a sum which the smallest island in the Archipelago would be justified in borrowing, and fully able to repay.

“ It is confidently asserted that the depreciation in the Greek loan has been caused by the insinuations of a leading Jew capitalist ; if so, nothing can be so unworthy or illiberal. Surely that person must know that of all the countries or governments who have borrowed money in London within the last ten years, not excepting those for whom he has himself been the agent and contractor, Greece possesses the surest and most ample means of re-payment.”

Whether the above, coupled with the most exaggerated statements respecting the resources of Greece, advanced by Mr. Blaquiere as indisputable proof of her title to a high credit on the London Stock Exchange, really had the effect of inducing the public to listen to overtures for another loan, is not for me to decide. Be that as it may, a second loan for 2,000,000*l.* sterling was contracted for in London during the winter of 1825, at the rate of 56½ per 100*l.* stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. Now, when we revert to the ignorance of the public as to the real state of Greece, combined with that mad spirit of speculation which unhappily existed in this country during the years 1824 and 1825, when loans and schemes were engaged in to a fruitful

Looking, however, to the effect which this acquisition of capital will produce, when it is paid over to the Greeks, I am inclined to believe that it will materially assist them in the advancement of their cause, if it is made use of with the least degree of prudence; it will also be an inducement to many of the adherents of the Colocotroni faction to go over to the party who are able and willing to pay them. At the same time, is it not to be feared, that great part of the money may be misapplied or retained by those who have the direction or distribution of it?—I have been induced to make these observations relative to the Greek Loan, and the present state of political affairs in Greece, from the conviction that the Greeks have not at all advanced

amount, the dreadful effects of which are felt at the present moment, we cannot be surprised that a proposition for a second loan to the Greeks should have met with success. If we may judge by the very heavy depreciation in the value of Greek bonds, the public have at length formed a just estimate of their real value, and as there is no great probability of any propositions for future loans being entertained, it would be needless for me now to dwell further on this subject. I cannot, however, finally dismiss it, without recording my sincere conviction that there is not the slightest probability of the re-payment of either interest or capital, which, indeed, I apprehend was never seriously contemplated by the borrowers. I confess my opinion is not at all shaken by the reply of one of the Primates of Psara, recorded by Mr. Waddington, in answer to his question, "For the loan which you expect from England, what rate of interest shall you probably pay?" "*We care not about interest or any other conditions, as long as we can once get possession of the dollars.*" See Waddington's Visit to Greece, page 29.

in their professed object of establishing an Independent government. In this opinion I am aware of differing from most people, and the result of this sanguinary contest alone can prove whether I have erred in my views of it or not.

Sir Frederick Adam has been appointed the successor of Sir Thomas Maitland, as Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands: the Government of Malta has been separated, and given to the Marquess of Hastings.

LETTER XXXV.

Zante, 22d April, 1824.

I SEND the present by an express-boat, dispatched by Mr. Barff, to Corfu, to communicate the sudden death of Lord Byron, which took place at Missolongi on the 19th instant, after an illness of twelve days, ending in (it is supposed) inflammation of the lungs. His Lordship was perfectly sensible to within a few hours of his death, and aware of his approaching decease. Mr. Parry and Mr. Fawkes, who were with his Lordship, have arrived here to-day: they state that he expressed a wish for the conveyance of his remains to England, in order that his body may be interred in his native land.

When his Lordship perceived that he was in danger, he desired his servant, Fletcher, to send off an express to Zante, to request Staff-surgeon Thomas, President of the Board of Health, with whom he was personally acquainted, to proceed to Missolongi, and afford him the benefit of his professional skill. As soon as the letter containing this request reached the Doctor, he obtained leave from the Resident to comply with Lord Byron's wishes; but ere he could embark, a second account announced his Lordship's death. The local Go-

vernment of Western Greece has published a proclamation, stating its sincere regret at such a loss to the Greek nation. A suspension of the Easter festivities took place, and thirty-seven minute guns were fired, corresponding to the age of the deceased. In short, Prince Mavrocordato appears to have done all in his power to mark his respect, and his deep sense of the loss sustained by the sudden death of the Benefactor of Greece.

This unforeseen event must cause a great change in the political affairs of Greece: there can be no doubt that Lord Byron had already done much, and would have done more, in support of the cause which he so suddenly and disinterestedly espoused. Still, an impartial observer of passing events could not but observe that, in many instances, his Lordship was treated with marked indifference and ingratitude by the Greek Chiefs, who hereafter will find, and must acknowledge, that his exertions and sacrifices in their behalf, were dictated solely by a sincere wish to benefit their cause. Lord Byron was on the point of departure for Salona, where he had appointed to meet Colonel Stanhope, Odysseus, and other Chiefs, at a conference on the affairs of Greece.

The Greeks are as much disunited as ever. Petro Bey, Colocotroni, Metaxà, and other Chiefs, have been expelled by the Legislative Assembly, from any share in the Government, and are now besieged by their opponents in Napoli and Tripolizza. Their

adherents are numerous, and it is expected they will give much trouble.

A few days since an express reached me from Arcadia, sent by Signor Pasqualigo, the British Consular Agent for the south of the Morea, to inform me of a most diabolical case of piracy and murder, committed in the Bay of Calamata. The principal facts have been ascertained, through the perseverance of the British Agent at Calamata, and the transaction appears to be one of so horrible a nature, that I am induced to give the leading particulars.

A brig belonging to Malta, named *La Speranza*, was loaded at that island with a cargo of merchandize, and sailed therewith on a trading voyage to the Archipelago. In the first instance the vessel touched at Calamata, and the Captain, who was also owner, there disposed of part of the cargo, for which he received payment in specie, and proceeded on his voyage. During his stay at Calamata, the Master of the vessel renewed an acquaintance of long standing with another Maltese, who had married a Greek woman, and changed his religion. This man assisted his friend in disposing of his merchandize, and consequently was well acquainted with all his concerns. He concerted a plan with a band of Ionians and Mainotes, and the owner of a small privateer (the brother of Petro Bey), to intercept the Maltese brig as soon as she left the port of Calamata. In consequence, the

vessel was watched by the privateer, and was no sooner out of sight of the port, than she was ordered to lay-to, which was complied with, the master not suspecting any bad intention. As soon as the Maltese vessel was taken possession of, the pirates put to death the master, mate, and crew, not even sparing a Greek, their countryman, who chanced to be a passenger; they pillaged the vessel of the specie and other valuables, then scuttled and sunk her. Shortly after their return to Calamata, a difference arose between the parties in the division of the plunder; and this dispute was so incautiously conducted that it came to the knowledge of the British Agent, who immediately applied to the local Greek Government to interfere, and his request was so far complied with, that several of the men implicated in the transaction were seized and put in prison—among the number, the renegade Maltese.

I lost no time in communicating the above particulars, as I received them, to the Ionian Government, and the Sybelle frigate was directed to proceed forthwith to Calamata, to endeavour to secure the offenders, and destroy the pirate-vessel. I directed the Vice-Consul to use every exertion to induce the local Government of Calamata to deliver up the men they had imprisoned; and it is satisfactory to be able to state, that Captain Peschell secured the ringleader the renegade Maltese, and seven others, part of whom proved to be outlawed Ionians. The frigate also succeeded in destroying

the pirate-vessel. The prisoners are now here, in the Lazaretto, and are to be sent in safe custody to Malta, to be tried for the piracy by the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island*.

* The Maltese hung himself in prison soon after his arrival in Malta, previous to which he made a confession before the Magistrate for the ports. Since my return to England, I have received the Malta Government Gazette, dated 6th April, 1826, containing a copy of the confession, which details in so circumstantial a manner the horrible atrocities perpetrated on this occasion, that I am induced to give the same at length in the Appendix.

LETTER XXXVI.

Zante, 12th May, 1824.

ON the 25th ultimo, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter, per Florida, Captain Hodgson, which vessel arrived here from Spithead in the very short space of nineteen days, bringing the first instalment of the Greek Loan, consisting of thirty thousand sovereigns and fifty thousand Spanish dollars. Mr. Edward Blaquiére, Agent to the Greek Committee, accompanied by several Greeks, came passenge s from England.

It appears that the Contractors have appointed Lord Byron, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, and Signor Condourioti, as Commissioners in Greece for the appropriation of the Loan. The first of these is dead, and the second has been peremptorily recalled home by the Commander-in-Chief.

This first instalment of the Loan has been consigned, in Zante, to Mr. Samuel Barff and Count Cesar Logotheti, a Zantiot noble. These gentlemen have prudently resolved to hold the money in their possession until they receive fresh instructions from London, which cannot be in a shorter time than two months.

Another difficulty has just presented itself in the shape of a proclamation issued by the Ionian

Senate, which prohibits the residence of any person in the Ionian islands, who shall interfere in any way between Greeks and Turks in the pending contest.

The remains of Lord Byron arrived here on the 4th instant, from Missolongi, by a boat sent from hence: the persons attached to his Lordship's suite have also arrived, and are now performing quarantine. The coffin containing the remains has been landed at the Lazaretto, and a kind of lying in state adopted, in consequence of which hundreds have visited the place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope is arrived from Athens, and will return to England in the Florida, which vessel has been engaged to convey the remains of Lord Byron to his native land.

LETTER XXXVII.*

Zante, 15th July, 1824.

A SECOND instalment of the Greek Loan, amounting to forty thousand pounds, arrived here, from London, on the 13th ultimo, by the brig Little Sally: both this, and the first payment, sent per Florida, remain in the hands of Barff and Logotheti, who still refuse to make over the money to the Greek Government, until they receive explicit orders on the subject from the Contractors in London. A proclamation has been issued by the Senate at Corfu, relative to the Greek Loan, which precludes for the future any farther instalments being deposited in the Ionian islands. It would appear that the Greeks are extremely anxious to obtain possession of the specie, as two Deputies have been sent in a fine Hydriot schooner to Zante, which arrived off the port the first week in last month, but was not permitted to anchor; and therefore proceeded to Chiarenza, on the opposite coast. The Deputies afterwards came over here by a trading-boat, and did every thing in their power to induce

* This and subsequent Letters are from the Vice-Consul, or J. H. Green. ?

the Agents to deliver up to them the specie, in which, however, they did not succeed ; and after ten days' delay, and entering a protest against those whom it might concern, they sailed on their return to Hydra. This same schooner had a fair opportunity of proving the vaunted superiority of the Greek vessels over those of the Turks, as the ten-gun-brig, commanded by Capitan Mahmoud (which was originally a Zantiot merchant-vessel), fell in with, and engaged the Hydriot schooner off Chia-renza ; and the action was only terminated by the latter taking to flight.

The Turkish squadron having sailed from Patrass to Alexandria, to join the armament preparing there by the Viceroy, destined against the Morea, the navigation of the Bay of Patrass has again become impeded by pirate-boats, which do not respect any flag, and having captured such craft as suit their purpose, arm and fit them out as privateers. The Gulf of Corinth is also full of piratical Greek Braccieras, lately built at Galaxidi, which intercept the Ionian boats trading with Greek ports in the Gulf, pillage them of their cargoes, and every thing of value they find on board.

The Greeks have made two attempts to surprise Coron, both of which have failed, owing rather to the treachery and cowardice of the Greeks themselves, than to any precautions and courage of the besieged. The first attempt was so well planned that

several men at night succeeded in scaling the walls, and took possession of some houses within the fortress before they were discovered ; but the courage of the principal part of the expedition failed, when on the point of ascending the scaling-ladders, and they shamefully fled, leaving about twenty of their companions to their fate. These, when too late, discovered the base defection of their supporters; but, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, they defended themselves in a house against the united force of the whole Turkish garrison for several hours, until it was set on fire, and they all perished ! The Coroniots have written to Isouf Pasha, pressing him to send them succours, and he has accordingly dispatched to their relief about two hundred men.

An army of ten thousand Turks, destined to act against the Morea, has arrived in the environs of Salona, from Larissa.

On the other hand, the influence of the disaffected Greek Chiefs appears to be nearly at an end, the Government party having obtained the ascendancy. Napoli has been delivered up by Pano Colocotroni, and his Father Theodore Colocotroni, together with Petro Bey, Delligianni, Papazoni, Metaxà, and others, have been declared Anti-Patriots by a decree of the Senate.

As, most probably, arrangements will soon be made relative to paying over the Loan to the present

Executive, it will give them such a preponderating influence over the Anti-Patriot faction, that they must submit; more especially as Colocotroni the elder, is notoriously avaricious, and tenacious of the pillage he acquired when in power.

LETTER XXXVIII.

Zante, 25th September, 1824.

IN consequence of instructions received from the Contractors, the two first instalments of the Greek Loan were sent from Zante to Napoli six weeks since : the Florida has just arrived here with a third payment, and proceeds to Napoli to land the specie.

The Greek schooner Amphitrite came off this harbour on the 1st instant, and afterwards proceeded on her voyage for England, having on board Mr. Blaquiere and Mr. Hastings, who are reported to be charged by the Senate to make some important communications to the Greek Deputies, and to the Committee in London.

Lord Charles Murray died at Gastouni on the 13th ultimo, of a fever, and was buried there. This young nobleman only arrived in Greece in May last, and immediately proceeded to Missolongi, where he caused a battery and other works to be erected at his own expense.

In the Morea, affairs appear to have taken a more favourable turn for the Greeks, as the disaffected party have now little influence ; and, on the other hand, the Turks have evinced their usual apathy.

The long-expected Ottoman fleet has not arrived, having been defeated near Samos by the Greeks.

This island is crowded with refugees from the Morea and Psara. Since the devastation of the latter island, by the Capoudan Pasha, such is the increase of population that provisions are scarce and dear, and it is next to impossible to obtain a house at any price.

The Turkish army that had arrived in the neighbourhood of Salona, has been compelled by the Greeks to retreat, and is said to have suffered considerable loss.

At no period since the commencement of the revolution has the Morea been so completely in possession of the Greeks as at the present moment: with the exception of the four fortresses of Patrass, the Morea Castle, Coron, and Modon, the whole Peninsula is in their power.

The Provisional Greek Government having lately issued a proclamation, declaring all European vessels employed as transports by the Turks to be enemies, and consequently that they *and their crews* should be burnt, sunk, or destroyed by the Greek cruizers; Sir Frederick Adam lost no time in demanding the revocation of such an inhuman decree; but the Provisional Government obstinately refused to recall the same. In consequence of which, Sir Frederick Adam published a proclamation (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix), declaring that his Majesty's vessels of war

had been instructed to seize and detain all Greek armed vessels, until the obnoxious proclamation was recalled. As might naturally be expected, no opportunity has been afforded our ships of war to execute their instructions on this subject, as the proclamation has been fully and unequivocally annulled by the Provisional Government. Thus, what was obstinately refused on the score of *humanity*, has been conceded through fear of the consequences.

NOTE.—The Egyptian armament sailed from Alexandria in June, but did not reach Candia before November. The troops were embarked on board transports hired from English, Spanish, American, and Maltese owners, and these during this time did not make less than double the value of their vessels. I had an opportunity of conversing with several of the Europeans so engaged, and they assured me that nothing could be more lubberly than the conduct of the fleet. They were kept beating backward and forward off Boudroum, and here Captain Yorke, of the *Alacrity*, obliged all the British vessels to haul down the British colours. They then made for Candia, and just as they were about to land the troops, a Greek squadron got in among them, and the confusion which took place may be imagined. The Turks began firing right and left, and oftener hit each other than the enemy. Some hoisted all sail and went before the wind, and in a short time there was a general separation. An American captain told me that the Arabs, on board his transport, obliged him to run back to Alexandria, which he did, and that

when he arrived with others, Mehemet Ali gave them a sound bastinadoing, and sent them back. The Greeks used to run alongside the transports and holla out for them to sheer off, for they were going to set fire to the frigates; by this means they separated the transports from the armed ships, and took several of them. Full one-third of the troops embarked in this expedition died from privations and from being crowded on board. A great mortality took place among the horses, which could not be wondered at, as I myself saw some which had not been on land for seven months.

LETTER XXXIX.

Zante, 30th December, 1824.

YOU may probably have been surprised at my long silence on political affairs in this quarter, but the fact is, that comparatively speaking, nothing of importance has taken place since I last addressed you. The Greek government has sent a division of eight vessels to blockade the Gulf of Lepanto, which has been recognized by the Ionian Government, as a legal blockade. The Capoudan Pasha has returned with his fleet to Constantinople, satisfied, as it would appear, with his achievements this year. The Egyptian expedition fitted out by the Viceroy, after losing much time at Rhodes and other places, has at length reached Candia, and is certainly destined to invade the Morea, although the Greeks do not appear to be taking any measures to prevent a landing.

The garrison of Patrass has made some sorties from that place, and even approached Gastouni, but always retreated, after devastating the country.

In short, during the last six months the Turks have effected no military or naval operation. The Greeks have been sufficiently occupied by intestine dissensions, and the printing of newspapers, that contain any thing but the truth.

LETTER XL.

Zante, 12th March, 1825.

To divert our attention from passing events on the opposite coast, about the middle of last month we experienced several severe earthquakes, which, although they have occasioned but trivial damage in Zante, have completely destroyed the town of Santa Maura, and great part of Prevesa. The senate of Corfu has taken prompt and effectual measures for the relief of the sufferers at Santa Maura, having sent them timber, clothing, provisions, and other necessaries.

During the last two months we have heard of little else than great preparations making by the Greeks to attack Patrass, which fortress is now rather in want of provisions, owing to the blockade by sea. I do not, however, see much probability of success; the less so, as I cannot ascertain the positive existence of any Greek army near the place.

You will probably be surprised to learn the arrival of the Egyptian fleet at Modon, on the 25th ultimo, from Suda in Candia, and of the disembarkation of eight thousand men, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, Vice-

roy of Egypt. It appears that this expedition only composes the first division of an army collected in Candia, which island has also been made the depôt of immense quantities of ammunition and provisions of all kinds. The fleet, which is represented to consist of nearly one hundred sail of vessels of war and transports, has already returned to Suda for other troops.

This new enemy will find the Morea still the scene of civil dissensions: Theodore Colocotroni, Sessini, and others, who were proscribed by the Senate, as traitors and anti-patriots, have been seized and sent in arrest to Hydra. Their property has been plundered, and the whole proceeding has given such offence to their families and connexions, who are very numerous, that the Senate will have some trouble in putting them down.

LETTER XLI.

Zante, 25th April, 1825.

IN my last I informed you that the Egyptian expedition had effected a landing at Modon. The fleet immediately returned to Suda for other troops, and on the 20th ultimo, safely effected a *second* landing at Modon of seven thousand men, including two thousand cavalry. Most of the infantry are Arabs, who have been disciplined under foreign officers in Egypt, and are formed into regular regiments. The fleet has again returned to Suda, to embark more troops and stores.

It is rather an extraordinary circumstance, that the Greeks have not endeavoured to prevent either the first or second landing of the Egyptian army, especially as they had been long acquainted with the fact of its formation at Suda—but they have no fleet at sea.

During the interval between the arrival of the first and second divisions, Ibrahim Pasha made some sorties from Modon, in the direction of Calamata, and burned several villages. Immediately after the junction of the second division, the Pasha invested the fortress of Navarin, and is now bombarding that place: breaches have been effected in the walls, but as the besieged have declared their

intention of firing the magazine in case of an assault, the Mussulmen refuse to advance, preferring to wait the return and co-operation of their fleet, which is daily expected. The garrison have defended the place with great bravery, and have sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The Greek government has at length contrived to collect a small force, of which the President of the Senate, Condourioti, has assumed the command in person, and has marched from Tripolizza, in the direction of Navarin, hoping to cause a diversion, and to force the besiegers to retire.

It would appear that Ibrahim Pasha has in his service several foreign officers; one of them, known as Soliman Bey, is stated to be a native of France, and formerly a colonel in that service. From the systematic manner in which the operations have thus far been conducted, there can be little doubt that some sort of discipline exists in this army, and that there are officers attached to it, well acquainted with military tactics.

Although the Greeks have still a blockading squadron in the bay of Patrass, it has availed them little, as on the 20th March, Capitan Mahmoud, with his gun-brig, forced a passage, and convoyed in safety to Patrass several loaded vessels from Prevesa. The garrisons of Patrass and Lepanto were however still in want of supplies, and on the second arrival of the Egyptian Commodore at Modon, he dispatched a squadron of ten vessels from thence,

which called off the harbour of Zante, and took under convoy ten Austrian vessels loaded with flour, biscuit and rice, that had been waiting an opportunity for some time. These were thus convoyed in safety to Patrass, and the Egyptian squadron rejoined their fleet at Modon.

In Western Greece affairs have likewise a very threatening aspect for the Greeks, as the Seraskier Reschid Pasha has been for some time past collecting a large army of Albanians at Arta and Prevesa, the first division of which has just arrived before Missolongi, which place is to be invested forthwith. This is the first attempt of the Ottomans to renew the siege of Missolongi, since it was raised in December, 1823, by the Pasha of Scutari.

When to all these preparations I add, that Ulysses (Odysseus) who has played so conspicuous a part in the present contest, has quitted the Greek service, owing to supposed ill-treatment, and consequently has been declared a traitor by the Government, and has opposed force by force, I think it must be allowed that the Greeks have not yet so securely established their liberty as they would fain wish us to imagine.

It is generally reported and believed, that Ulysses has joined the Turks in Negropont; but this I do not credit, nor can I satisfactorily ascertain the fact, so as to put it beyond a doubt. He is accompanied in his secession by his brother-in-law, Mr. Tre-lawney.

LETTER XLII.

Zante, 24th May, 1825.

IN continuation of what I last wrote respecting the state of affairs on the opposite coast, I must commence by stating, that a detachment of Ibrahim Pasha's army having been sent in the direction of Calamata, encountered the Greeks who had been collected by the President of the Senate, at a town called Nisi. They were immediately attacked, and after a short engagement, the Greeks were compelled to retire, with the loss of six hundred men left dead, whose ears were cut off, and carried as trophies to the Pasha at head-quarters.

The Egyptian fleet returned to Modon for the *third* time, about the 1st instant. The Greek vessels had at length put to sea, and were on the lookout for them, but could not prevent the expedition reaching its destination in safety, and landing four thousand men, besides artillery, stores, and provisions.

While the Egyptian fleet was lying in the harbour of Modon, under protection of the batteries, the Greeks took an opportunity of attempting its total destruction by means of their fire-ships; seven were sent into the harbour, and in spite of the

heavy fire opened upon them from the enemy's fleet and batteries, they were successfully steered into the midst of the Egyptian vessels, and caused the destruction of one frigate, one corvette, and six transports, which were burned to the water's edge, the principal part of their crews escaping on shore. This daring and gallant exploit was achieved by the Greek division commanded by the intrepid Miaulis: the crews of the fire-ships escaped to their own division during the confusion that prevailed. The Egyptian Commodore, fearing a second attempt, instantly put to sea to attack the Greek vessels, which were off the harbour, but the latter did not think proper to risk an engagement, and retired.

The Egyptian fleet then proceeded off the harbour of Navarin, forced a passage into the port, although the entrance was defended by a battery, landed a body of troops on the island of Sphacteria, which they took possession of at the point of the bayonet, putting to death all those who were unable to escape on board the Greek vessels in the harbour. This division, consisting of eight vessels, had arrived at Navarin some days previously, for the purpose of supplying the place with ammunition, being afterwards destined for the blockade of the Gulf of Lepanto: part of their crews had been landed on Sphacteria, to assist in its defence, and with few exceptions, shared the fate of the other troops stationed there. The commanders of the

Greek vessels, seeing their critical situation, took advantage of a strong breeze, and forced a passage through the Egyptian fleet; one of their number, however, remained behind at all hazards, as her captain and part of the crew were on shore; the former was killed, but a few of the latter escaped to the boat, and reached their vessel in safety, accompanied by Prince Mavrocordato, who had conducted the defence. This solitary Hydriot brig then most gallantly forced a passage through the enemy's line, and rejoined her companions with trivial loss.

The occupation of the island took place on the 8th instant, and was followed by the surrender of the fortress of Old Navarin on the 12th, the garrison of which place, consisting of seven hundred and eighty-six men, obtained their liberty after laying down their arms. These were escorted by a detachment of Egyptian cavalry some leagues into the interior.

The garrison of New Navarin, seeing no chance of further successful resistance, proposed to capitulate: the terms were agreed to on the 18th instant, which provided that the fortress should be delivered up, on condition that the garrison should be sent in vessels to Calamata, together with their effects and property. Ibrahim Pasha has taken possession of both places. The garrison of New Navarin was embarked on board Austrian vessels that were in the Pasha's service as transports, and sent under escort to Calamata. Thirty officers retained their

arms and baggage, and the troops likewise took with them all their effects. At New Navarin eleven hundred and eighty persons survived at its surrender: contrary to the terms that had been agreed upon, Ibrahim Pasha retained as hostages the son of Petro Bey and General Iatraco. The Pasha also made several prisoners; among the number were the Bishop of Modon, (the monster who had advised the massacre of the Turkish garrison of Navarin, when it surrendered in 1821), Hadgi Cristo, the two brothers Zafiropulo, six Greek Priests, a Mainote Chief, twenty Captains, and Dr. Millengen, an Englishman. The principal persons who fell during the siege and at the taking of the island were, General Santa Rosa, a Piedmontese; Anagnosterà, Minister at War; the brother-in-law of the Hydriot Tombasi. The loss of the Egyptians has not been stated, but it was not severe, nor has any person of distinction fallen. This is the first instance where any fortified place has been taken by force of arms by either party since the commencement of the Revolution.

The Anti-patriot chiefs, Zaïmi and Londres, are in arms again, the Morea is in the greatest disorder, and no one will enlist to march against the Arabs. After the affair at Nisi, the Greek troops mutinied and treated the President of the Senate with so little respect (having even attempted his life) that he fled from Calamata, and is supposed to have proceeded to Napoli.

The Seraskier has arrived at the camp before Missolongi; his army consists now of twenty thousand men, chiefly Albanians: the place is closely invested, but there is already a scarcity of provisions, supplies of which, however, are expected, by the Capoudan Pasha, from Constantinople. Detachments of the Seraskier's army have occupied Salona and Galaxidi. Reverting to the conduct of these mercenary Albanians during the present struggle; their treachery at Tripolizza; their shameful desertion of Isouf Pasha at Arta; their mutinies whenever in arrears of pay; their cowardly conduct on the two former occasions of the investment of Missolongi by Omer Vrioni and the Pasha of Scutari;—reverting to these facts, together with the total absence of all discipline and subordination, little confidence is to be placed in the success of any undertaking which depends on their exertions.

Ulysses, having been abandoned by his troops, has surrendered to the Government forces under Gourra, and he is now a prisoner in the Acropolis of Athens. The extraordinary cave on Mount Parnassus, which this chief had some time previous fortified and provisioned, and whither he had removed his family and a few faithful adherents, is now blockaded by the troops of Gourra.

LETTER XLIII.

Sante, 30th June, 1825.

THE Greek Senate, perceiving the desperate situation of affairs in the Morea, especially after the conduct of their troops towards its President at Calamata; hoping to conciliate the disaffected, and being in fact without any military leader of talent, decided, in full council, on the expediency of releasing Theodore Colocotroni, who had been confined some weeks at Hydra, charged with high treason. Instead, therefore, of being brought to trial, and suffering capital punishment, as probably he had reason to expect, this chief has actually been set at liberty, and having taken the oaths of allegiance in the church at Napoli, in the presence of the authorities, sworn to defend Greece to the utmost of his power, and exterminate its oppressors, has been publicly recognized as Captain-General of the Greek armies. Colocotroni immediately proceeded to Tripolizza, and endeavoured to collect together the panic-struck soldiery, but has not as yet succeeded in raising a body of two thousand men. This extraordinary proceeding of the Senate cannot fail to open the eyes of those who hitherto have been blind to the real state of affairs. The

Government must be weak and imbecile indeed when it can resolve on such a measure, by which it virtually places the destinies of Greece in the power of a man, whose character, the Senate itself, a short time previously, held up to the nation as that of an anti-patriot and traitor.

After Navarin had been taken possession of by Ibrahim Pasha, and he had given the necessary directions for the restoration of its defences, he left a division of his army in that fortress, and proceeded with the remainder to Arcadia, which town he entered without opposition on the 3d instant, gave up to pillage, burnt some of the Greek primates' houses, and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge in the interior. From Arcadia the Pasha marched on Nisi, but encountered a body of seventeen hundred Greeks, who had entrenched themselves on a mountain situated between those two places. A division of the Egyptian army was ordered to attack this position simultaneously, on three sides: after a severe conflict, it was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Greeks perished to a man! The loss of the Egyptians was severe; it has been stated at six hundred killed and wounded.

The army thence continued its march on Nisi, which was occupied, sacked, and burnt; the beautiful and populous town of Calamata, and its shipping-port Armirò, shared the same fate. The inhabitants had fortunately retired from these places on learning the approach of the enemy.

From Calamata, Ibrahim Pasha continued his march into Maina, and penetrated as far as Kitries, the residence of Petro Bey, which was likewise taken and burnt, as well as many villages. From Kitries the army returned to Modon. Having remained a few days at that place to refresh his troops and collect supplies, the Pasha again took his departure with ten thousand men, and marched direct on Tripolizza, before which city he arrived the 24th instant, having beaten back Colocotroni in four or five attempts to arrest his progress. Perfectly aware of the impracticability of defending the capital, Colocotroni prudently evacuated it with his forces on the approach of the Egyptians, setting fire to the houses in various places, which caused the partial destruction of the city. Ibrahim Pasha immediately took possession of the place, and leaving there part of his troops as a garrison, with the remainder pushed on to Argos. The Greeks occupied a position, called the Mills, near the last-named place, where it would appear that Ibrahim received a check, as he failed in an attack upon it, and almost immediately retrograded to Tripolizza, which is now the Egyptian head-quarters, Colocotroni being in the neighbourhood. Thus in the short space of thirty days has Ibrahim Pasha taken and destroyed Arcadia, Nisi, Calamata, Armirò, Kitries, and several villages; occupied Tripolizza; penetrated through passes before deemed impassable, and, in short, overrun the country, without

experiencing any effective opposition from the Greeks.

The Egyptian fleet is expected daily with more troops, accompanied by the Capoudan Pasha, whose fleet effected a junction with the former at Suda, after an engagement with the Greeks off Cape Doro, in which the Turkish Admiral was completely defeated, with the loss of three vessels of war burnt, and five transports captured.

The Seraskier is prosecuting the siege of Missolongi with great vigour, but the place is defended by the garrison with most persevering courage.

Accounts have been received here of the perpetration of another of those monstrous outrages which have already so frequently occurred. However disgraceful and revolting to human nature former similar acts may have been, the present must be characterized as one of peculiar atrocity, inasmuch as it has been perpetrated by men calling themselves Christians, and at a time when the advocates of Grecian emancipation had vainly boasted that the Greeks had learned to be merciful and just. It appears that five or six days ago an account reached Hydra of the destruction of a vessel and crew belonging to that island, stated to have been caused by a Turkish slave, who, having been struck by the Captain, in revenge fired the powder magazine, and blew up the vessel, himself, and all on board. Who survived to tell the tale (in itself sufficiently improbable) does not appear, but it was

no sooner made known in Hydra, than the populace tumultuously assembled, forced open the prison doors, dragged forth the Turkish prisoners, and butchered them on the spot. Not content with these victims, they put to death every Turk they could find in the town, or on board their vessels, and the total number thus immolated in the space of a few hours is stated at a hundred and eighty to two hundred persons! The Primates did not attempt to interfere; indeed it is easy to imagine, from their known imbecility, and the character of the Hydriots, that their interference would have been unavailing.

LETTER XLIV.

Zante, 13th July, 1825.

THE Cause of the Greeks is fast declining, and from all appearances it will not be long ere their political existence ceases.

The greater part of the troops sent by the Viceroy of Egypt, I am informed by those who have seen them, are disciplined Arabs; that they go through their manœuvres in a regular manner, are perfectly obedient, and not deficient in courage. The cavalry is the terror of the Greeks, indeed they do not attempt to resist it.

After the occupation of the capital, Ibrahim Pasha, by a forced march proceeded to Argos, and even to the walls of Napoli di Romania, although he immediately afterwards retrograded to Tripolizza. His Majesty's frigate Seringapatam was lying at Napoli at the time the Egyptian Pasha appeared before the walls with an escort of only three hundred cavalry; and although there were upwards of five thousand armed Greeks within the fortress, they did not attempt to march out against him. There appears from circumstances which have since taken place, little doubt that Ibrahim must have had a secret understanding with some of

the Greek Chiefs at Napoli, and expected to gain by bribery that which he has little chance of acquiring by force of arms.

By a letter from Colocotroni, addressed to an old Hydriote, residing here, we learn that after the Pasha returned to Tripolizza, the Greeks had concerted a plan to lie in ambush for a foraging party who usually came outside the walls early in the morning : accordingly Colocotroni's party arrived at day-break at their post, where they found the Egyptians already arrived, and met so hot a reception that had not another Greek party come up, Colocotroni himself would have been made prisoner. He admits that six of his captains were killed, besides many men, and several made prisoners.

Mr. Humphreys* arrived at Zante from Napoli

* Mr. Humphreys has since published a Journal of his visit to Greece. A vague account is given of the attempted assassination of Mr. Trelawney, and Mavrocordato is charged with having conspired with Fenton to assassinate both Trelawney and Ulysses. Mr. Humphreys' chief aim appears to have been to vilify the character of Mavrocordato, who is held up to the public as devoid of all principle, not even hesitating to resort to assassination, to get rid of political opponents. As an attentive observer of the public conduct of Mavrocordato, in the trying and difficult situations in which he has been placed, and from the testimony of competent judges, I am convinced that he is not only incapable of having acted in the manner imputed to him, but that he has unquestionably rendered more real service to Greece than all her other self-styled Patriots put together. I am induced to give my unbiassed opinion on the subject, from a conviction that the

on the 9th instant, by the Rose sloop of war. He brings an account of the death of Ulysses (Odysseus), through the treachery of Gourra, formerly his own right hand man. Ulysses had been confined by the Government in a tower of the Acropolis of Athens, and wishing to effect his escape, concerted a plan for that purpose with Gourra and others, who apparently connived at it, and having let him down a precipice, cut the rope when he was half way, and their victim was killed upon the spot*. It further appears, that upon the discovery of the mangled remains early the next morning, a mock inquiry was instituted as to the cause of Ulysses' death, which was attributed to the accidental breaking of the rope, by which he had attempted to effect his escape.

Mr. Trelawney (who is brother-in-law to Ulysses,) has narrowly escaped being assassinated by Fenton and ———, both *Englishmen*. There is no doubt that the attempt was premeditated, and that the hope of obtaining possession of the riches of Ulysses

character of Mavrocordato has been, on more than one occasion, unjustly aspersed; and I also think it right to add, that I am not even personally acquainted with him.

Mr. Humphreys only remained a short time in England, and then returned once more to Greece, where I regret to say he fell a victim, either to the climate or to party intrigue.

* Greek accounts state that Gourra himself afterwards met a violent death, during the siege of the Acropolis of Athens, by the Seraskier Reschid Pasha.

was the chief inducement, at least as far as regards the former, but it will be difficult to arrive at the truth, because Trelawney's attendants, hearing the report of fire-arms, rushed out, and dispatched Fenton upon the spot. They would have inflicted similar summary punishment on his accomplice, had not Trelawney interfered, by whose orders he was merely placed in confinement. It appears that the attempted assassination was planned by Fenton, who proposed a trial of skill in pistol-shooting, during which the conspirators attempted to shoot Trelawney: Fenton's pistol missed fire, but ———'s, loaded with two balls, took effect: one entering his back and passing out at his breast, shattered his right arm; whilst the second entered his neck, and injured his jaw-bone. This infamous affair occurred after the death of Ulysses, in the Cave on Mount Parnassus, from whence Humphreys proceeded to Napoli to procure medical assistance, and persuaded Mr. Tindal, an English surgeon, to visit the wounded man, but this latter, from what cause does not appear, altered his mind when half way, and turned back. In the meantime the Senate at Napoli arrested Humphreys, he being of Ulysses' party, and he only obtained his liberty through the opportune arrival of the *Rose* sloop of war. He inveighs bitterly against them all, and it is said has urged Captain Hamilton of the *Cambrian* to intercede with the Greek Government on behalf of

Trelawney, who, with the other partisans of Ulysses, is closely blockaded in the Cave on Mount Parnassus.

Ibrahim Pasha has been promised by the Sultan the Pashalik of the Morea for eight or ten years, if he can regain possession of it: I am inclined to believe, if he once gets it, the term will be exceeded considerably, and some years hence we may possibly see a colony of Arabs very comfortably established in the Peninsula.

The Egyptian fleet has returned for the *fourth* time to the Morea, accompanied from Suda by the Capoudan Pasha's fleet; they arrived safe at Navarin on the 4th instant, and have landed five thousand Albanians, to reinforce Ibrahim Pasha's army. The disembarkation having been effected, the Capoudan Pasha sailed for Missolongi with his fleet, consisting of fifty-five vessels, of which number only two are transports with provisions, the Greeks having captured the others on their voyage from Constantinople. The frigate bearing the Capoudan Pasha's flag, and having on board his treasure, was also destroyed at the same time by the Turks, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Greeks*. This Turkish fleet passed Zante on

* The particulars of this action were told me by three English sailors, who had been cajoled into the Turkish service, and were on board a Brig at the time the Capoudan Pasha's frigate was destroyed. She was quite new, having been just launched from the Arsenal at Constantinople, and had all the money destined for

the 9th instant, and is now closely blockading Missolongi. Since its arrival we have distinctly heard from hence a constant firing. The Seraskier is vigorously prosecuting the siege by land, and is occupied in filling up the ditches. The garrison are nearly destitute of provisions and ammunition. Six Greek vessels, which had constantly kept up a blockade of the Gulf, retired on the approach of the Turkish fleet, and passed through the Zante channel to the southward on the morning of the 10th.

There is no alteration in the state of affairs at Patrass; Isouf Pasha still commands there.

The greatest anarchy and confusion prevails among the Greeks; nothing but some master-stroke of skill or bravery on their part, or dissensions among the Ottomans, can avert their overthrow.

the troops on board. It is well known that the rigging of a new ship requires, in sea phrase, "to be set up," as the ropes do not acquire their greatest tension for some time, but the Turks, who in this, as in every instance, have proved their thorough want of naval knowledge, permitted the rigging to flap about loosely. The consequence of which was, that a slight breeze carried away the three top-masts, and the vessel became almost unmanageable. The Greeks, as soon as they perceived the state in which she was, sent down a couple of fire-ships upon her; but the dogged valour of the Turk would not permit such a triumph to the enemy. The Captain fired the magazine, and blew himself, crew, and treasure, into the air. About thirty, however, who had either jumped over-board, or had miraculously escaped, were picked up.

LETTER XLV.

Zante, 6th August, 1825.

REFERRING to my last letter of the 18th ultimo, I will now endeavour to give you the best account in my power of events which have since taken place, and in the same order as they occurred.

Having occasion to pay a visit to Isouf Pasha, who I learned was assisting at the siege of Missolongi, I quitted Zante on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at the former place the next day. On my arrival I found Isouf Pasha was co-operating with the Seraskier; that he had fitted out, at Patrass, a flotilla, consisting of fifty or sixty boats, which were manned with two thousand Turks, and at this time were within the island of Vassiladi, under the very walls of Missolongi. A constant firing was kept up from this flotilla upon the town, while the Albanians bombarded the place from the land side. I could not obtain an interview with Isouf Pasha; but, wishing to observe the nature of the operations, I landed, and proceeded to the head-quarters of the Seraskier Reschid Pasha, by whom I was courteously received. This Commander appeared to entertain no doubt of reducing Missolongi; indeed, he told me that he could not possibly quit the place without

first taking it. I remained at the camp under the walls two days, and never before witnessed such a scene. The plain beyond the walls of Missolongi, to the extent of three or four miles, was occupied by the Seraskier's army, which was stated to consist of upwards of twenty thousand men. I have no doubt that such was the case; but it is necessary to observe, that not more than six or eight thousand of that number were soldiers in regular pay and in the service of the Seraskier. The rest were mere followers of the army, and under no command, consisting chiefly of merchants, tradespeople, or adventurers, attracted either by the prospect of gaining largely by supplying the army, or of participating in the sacking of Missolongi. It is true that they were all armed; and, although they never interfered with any of the operations, yet, in case of a sortie by the garrison, would have afforded considerable assistance to the regular soldiers. These last were composed of undisciplined Albanians, collected by the Chiefs of the different districts on the requisition of the Seraskier, and a few Osmanlis immediately attached to the Seraskier's person: there were besides many thousand horses and mules: provisions of all kinds were abundant; and cheaper than in Zante. Outworks had been thrown up by the besiegers, from whence a constant bombardment of the town was kept up, and many parts had been demolished. The Turks were occupied in filling up the ditches surrounding the walls, which they

had nearly effected; while the besieged were in great want of provisions and ammunition*. Indeed, the garrison had twice offered to capitulate, on condition of being permitted to march out retaining their arms. The Seraskier replied, that he could listen to nothing short of an unconditional surrender. The Greeks, having too much cause to fear the ominous import of this reply, resolved to defend the place to the last extremity, and rather run the risk of being buried in its ruins, than expose themselves, by surrendering, to the almost certain massacre that would follow. On the other hand, the Osmanlis repeatedly urged the Seraskier to be allowed to make an assault; but from doubts of success, or for some other reason, he declined allowing them to do so. It was said that no quarter would be given in the event of the place being taken by assault, as the besiegers were much irritated by their losses before the walls. The Capoudan Pasha's fleet had been at anchor in the roadstead of Missolongi since the 10th; but, with the exception of keeping up a blockade, and sending boats to assist Isouf Pasha's flotilla, had remained quite inactive.

I paid a visit to the Capoudan Pasha, the same person who was at Patrass in 1823. His fleet, consisting of fifty-five vessels, appeared to be in good order; and about forty sail were occasionally under weigh, to keep a look-out.

* See Note at the end of this Letter.

A squadron of twelve Greek vessels, including three fire-ships, had arrived on the 30th, within sight of the Turkish cruisers, who gave the alarm; the Capoudan Pasha got under weigh, and chased them; but they retired under the lee of Cephalonia, upon which the chase was abandoned, the Capoudan Pasha returning to his station with only a schooner, leaving the rest of his fleet to watch the enemy. Such was the state of affairs when I quitted Missolongi, and arrived in Zante on the 31st: I then fully expected the garrison would be compelled to surrender, unless speedily relieved, of which I could see little hope.

Other divisions of Greek vessels continued to pass within sight of this island on their voyage from Hydra, and by the 2d instant had collected into a fleet of from thirty-five to forty sail, between Cephalonia and the roads of Missolongi.

During the night of the 1st and morning of the 2d instant, we heard from hence a very heavy firing in the direction of Missolongi, which suddenly ceased; but we were kept in suspense as to the cause and result until the 4th, when an Austrian schooner of war arrived from thence, bringing an account of the complete repulse of the Turks, in an attempt to take Missolongi by assault.

It would appear that a council of war had been held, and fearing the result of any attempt made by the Greek fleet to attack the Capoudan Pasha, a general assault had been determined on, and carried

into effect. At day-break, on the 2d, a simultaneous attack was made on every assailable side; but the garrison, which principally consists of Souliots and Roumeliots, defended the place with such bravery, that the assailants were compelled to retire, after repeated attempts during a space of four hours. The Ottoman loss is represented to have been very severe; and, although it would be next to impossible to ascertain the numbers on such occasions, it probably was not short of five hundred men killed and wounded; while that of the Greeks is stated as very trifling. However, the bombarding was resumed by the Seraskier on the 3d, and has continued up to the present time, with little intermission.

I now come to the detail of one of the best concerted and most successful enterprises that have occurred during the present struggle. The Greeks, as before stated, having collected a fleet of from thirty-five to forty vessels, within sight of this island and of the Capoudan Pasha's fleet, on the night of the 4th instant, forced a passage through the Turkish guard-ships, and, under cover of the night, succeeded in the important object of relieving Missolongi. The Capoudan Pasha bore down on them early the next morning, when the Greeks made a most gallant attack on the Turkish fleet, burnt two vessels, and two of their fire-ships having approached the Capoudan Pasha's frigate, he set all sail. His example was followed by the rest of his

fleet, and they passed Zante yesterday, steering to the southward. The Greeks did not chase them. At the time the Turkish fleet came in sight, there were seven Greek vessels cruising off this place, which, in the first instance, run down to the south of the island, but afterwards formed, and actually endeavoured to bring the Turks to action ; but the latter avoided it, and hauled their wind to get clear off ! More cowardly, dastardly conduct, was, perhaps, never witnessed ; and the Greeks, on the other hand, merit all the praise bestowed upon them here. The Chanticleer brig of war was in the midst of the action off Missolongi, and the shot were flying about her in all directions : one Turkish frigate fired a broadside in the direction of the brig of war, and, although not more than half a cable's length distant from her, she fortunately sustained no injury. Thus has the Capoudan Pasha completely undone all that the Seraskier has been effecting for the last five months ; and the probability now is, that Missolongi will be able to resist any future attacks that may be made. Isouf Pasha must be in a perilous situation with his flotilla, as the Greek vessels will prevent their return to Patrass.

Ibrahim Pasha was at Tripolizza by the last accounts : the Egyptian fleet has sailed for Alexandria, to embark reinforcements and provisions.

Popular feeling has been carried to such an extent in Zante, that it has once more manifested it-

self by acts of violence towards individuals supposed to be inimical to the cause. On the 29th ultimo, (the day the first division of Greek vessels passed this island), a disturbance took place in the town, and an immense mob which had collected, began by beating a man, who is related to a boatman occasionally trading to Patrass. They then proceeded to the residence of Signor Cochini, who has resided here for two years, and has occasionally contracted with the Turkish commander to furnish them with supplies from Egypt, he being a protégé of the Viceroy. The windows were broken, the house forced open, and Signor Cochini only insured personal safety by escaping at the roof: all this happened in open day, and although the house is situated opposite the Police Office, no officer or constables were to be found. After this, the mob proceeded to the residence of a Greek, named Croni, who is an agent to some mercantile houses at Alexandria, and in the course of business had likewise sold wheat to the Turks. His property was demolished before the police could interfere: and lastly, a person named Comiotti, (a violent Greek partisan, attached to one of the factions then in disrepute), who was formerly a Vice Consul at Prevesa, received a severe beating. Some of the officers of the 90th regiment, actuated by mere curiosity, went out to see what was passing, and have consequently, very unjustly, got the character of encouraging the mob, which the latter, no doubt,

have tried to propagate, in order to palliate, if possible, their acts of lawless violence. The truth is, the officers followed the mob about at some distance, and the latter becoming troublesome, it was only by pelting them with stones, that they could get rid of them.

The Ionian government has at length succeeded in compelling the Greek government to pay an indemnity of forty thousand dollars, for the destruction of the Turkish brig of war by their cruizers, within the limits of neutrality off Ithaca, in December, 1823, as related in Letter XXXII. This sum is to be held at the disposal of the Grand Signor, and it is a curious fact, that the money thus paid by the Greeks, to the Turks, formed part of the Loan negotiated in London.

NOTE.—The people employed in digging the trenches, were Greeks from Roumelia, and amounted to about four thousand. Between these and their countrymen within the walls of Missolongi, there was a deadly hatred. The inclemency of the season, the fatigue of the labour, and the persevering attacks of the garrison, thinned their numbers considerably. All the time they were employed in the trenches, they were picked off by the Missolongiotes. There was a little fort from which considerable execution was done in this way: at last a Greek in the trenches was so exasperated, by seeing his friends falling about him, that he rushed forward, got into the fort, beat back his enemies, and struck their colours, with which he retreated

safely, and I saw him conducted to the Seraskier, who rewarded this gallant action by presenting him with a purse of five thousand piastres. The failure of the attack on Missolongi must be attributed to the Albanians, who never take a place if it is likely to terminate the war, or even the campaign, too soon. They live by war, and their interest therefore it is to keep it up. They were in concert with the Greeks within the town, and it was well understood beforehand, that the attack must fail. The Ottomans have a custom of warning their enemies of any assault, and not only give notice of it, but even the very hour at which it is intended to take place. This had been done at Missolongi, and the Greeks, emboldened by the knowledge of the treachery of the Albanians, used to holler from the walls, "why don't you come on? are you not ready?" &c. When the attack was made, about two hundred Cossacks, who were fishermen, brought from the banks of the Danube by the Capoudan Pasha, rushed in, expecting to be supported by the Albanians; but they, instead of aiding these brave fellows, left them to their fate, and would not advance one step towards the town. The Capoudan Pasha was much enraged at their conduct, but he dared not chastise any of them, for they would have left him to a man, as they did Isouf Pasha. Indeed, it was the capital blunder of employing Albanians to conquer the Morea, which has protracted the Greek Revolution. Very few Asiatic Turks ever appeared on the scene, and these shortly after re-embarked.

LETTER XLVI.

Zante, 27th September, 1825.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Capoudan Pasha's fleet was forced to abandon the blockade of Missolongi, and the consequent relief of that place by the Greeks, the Seraskier continues to press the siege with vigour, and has lately made several assaults, which have been repulsed with great bravery by the garrison. The Turkish redoubts have been advanced to the very walls of the town, and one of the Greek batteries was taken by storm; indeed, the two parties are now within ten yards of each other, and are constantly fighting hand to hand. Great numbers of the houses within the walls have been destroyed by the shot and shells fired into the place by the Turks. This determined kind of warfare apparently does not suit the views of the Albanian mercenaries, who have already deserted the Ottoman standard in great numbers, and returned to their homes. The result of the assault on Missolongi, at this and other periods, is principally to be attributed to the conduct of the Albanian chiefs, whose interest it is, to prolong the contest to the utmost. In consequence, there is a general misunderstanding between them and the Osmanlis,

or Asiatic Turks, who wish to bring the war to a conclusion, but whose numbers are not sufficient to enable the Seraskier to carry on the operations without the assistance of the Albanians.

The Turkish blockade of Missolongi by sea, has not only been abandoned, but a Greek squadron is now off that place, and blockades the Gulf of Lepanto.

Isouf Pasha has returned to the Morea Castle, having had a very narrow escape from before Missolongi. Shortly after the flight of the Turkish fleet, on the 5th ultimo, the Greek vessels sent their boats, well manned and armed, within the island of Vasiladi, where the flotilla fitted out by Isouf Pasha still were, not having been able to effect their retreat to Patrass. The Greeks made a spirited attack, and the result was not long doubtful: five Turkish gun-boats were taken, and the remainder set fire to and abandoned by their crews, who with difficulty escaped to the Seraskier's camp.

Ibrahim Pasha's late operations have been directed against the territory of Mistra, the capital of which he occupied and burned, as also several villages: the inhabitants do not appear to have offered any resistance, but retired to the mountains on the approach of the Egyptians. Ibrahim is now at Modon, waiting the arrival of reinforcements from Alexandria, where the Capoudan Pasha has formed a junction with the Egyptian fleet. A division of his army, consisting of three thousand

men, under the command of Soliman Bey, (better known as Colonel Seves, formerly in the French service), forms the garrison of Tripolizza. The Greeks state that Ibrahim has written in bravado, to the Primates of Pyrgos, to prepare quarters for his troops, as he intends paying them a visit as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive.

Mr. Trelawney is now in Cephalonia, but avoids as much as possible any allusion to the attempt made on his life by Fenton and ———; he says it was ——— who fired at and wounded him, but that in consideration of his family, which is respectable, he set him at liberty, instead of bringing him to justice. Previous to his liberation, ——— made a full confession of his crime, in writing, which he gave Trelawney, and which I have perused, in which he states that he was instigated by Fenton, who worked him up to believe that he was committing a laudable act. Mr. Trelawney proposes remaining in Cephalonia for the present, as although he is in a convalescent state, he still suffers much from his wounds, and has not recovered the use of his arm. It appears Gourra permitted Trelawney to retire from the cave, owing to the humane intercession of Captain Hamilton, who sent a sloop of war to the Piræus, on board of which he embarked.

We learn by the London Newspapers received here, that Lord Cochrane has been induced, to espouse the Greek cause, and is immediately to proceed to Greece to assume the chief naval com-

mand. I am, however, inclined to doubt that his Lordship seriously intends joining the Greeks, or even supposing such to be the case, I cannot imagine that the British Government can permit such a proceeding. Any one acquainted with the Turks and their government, must be well aware of the difficulty of persuading them that it is not a national measure; and failing in this, a rupture would in all probability follow. But there is too much cause to fear that *that* would not be the only unpleasant result; as in the event of Lord Cochrane's joining the Greeks, accompanied by frigates and steam vessels, there can be little doubt of his obtaining great successes over the Turks, in which case an indiscriminate massacre would probably take place of British subjects residing at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The mere report of such a powerful acquisition has caused great joy among the Greeks, but if his Lordship's proposed assistance is to benefit them, he must not delay, as otherwise, it is more than probable, they will have little need of his services.

LETTER XLVII.

Sante, 30th November, 1825.

MY last letter was dated the 27th September : the reason of my having been so long silent on political affairs, was owing to the circumstance of no important event having taken place until within these few days.

Ibrahim Pasha remained quite inactive at Modon up to the commencement of the present month, without attempting any fresh operations against the Greeks, while the latter appeared as fully determined not to molest the Egyptians in any way. At length the long-expected fleet from Alexandria reached Modon and Navarin in safety, on the 10th instant, and immediately commenced disembarking such part of the troops, stores, ammunition, and provisions, as were destined to be landed there, which was effected by the 13th. This formidable armament is composed of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets combined, consisting altogether of one hundred and thirty sail of vessels, of which ninety hoist pendants, and include in their number ten fire-ships, and one steam vessel ; the rest are transports, of which a few are European. The fire-ships were fitted out at Alex-

andria; the steam vessel has been lately purchased by the Viceroy, and was formerly the London Engineer Margate Packet. This is the *fifth* time that the Egyptian fleet has safely disembarked troops and stores in the Morea, since February last. The Greek fleet has either been unable to cope with so powerful an adversary, or has been guilty of most culpable negligence: a division of their vessels had been cruising in the neighbourhood of Modon, for the purpose of preventing a disembarkation; but far from doing so, retired on the first appearance of the Ottoman fleet.

The landing having been effected, the Capoudan Pasha quitted Navarin with his fleet, consisting of sixty vessels, and passed Zante on the 17th instant, steering for Patrass: the Egyptian fleet passed this island in the night, and arrived at Patrass about the same time as the Turkish Admiral, where the remainder of the troops and stores were disembarked. The total number of troops landed by this fleet at Navarin and Patrass, is estimated at twelve thousand infantry, chiefly disciplined Arabs, and twelve hundred cavalry.

On the 22d instant the Greek fleet also passed Zante, steering towards the Gulf of Patrass. On the 25th we were spectators of a naval combat, the Turkish vessels having stood out of the Gulf and attacked the Greeks, who certainly had the worst of it, and retreated, although no serious damage

was sustained on either side. There were thirty-five sail of Greeks, and twenty-eight of Turks ; among the latter three frigates, and as many corvettes ; but only the rear of the Greeks and the van of the Turks were engaged. It was nearly calm, indeed entirely so at the latter part of the day : the rear of the Turks did all they possibly could to tow into action, but at night eighteen sail were counted which had never fired a shot. The 26th was particularly rainy and hazy, but the two parties were visible from the Castle nearly in the same place, (about fifteen miles distant), and the Greeks then attempted to use their fire-ships, but one having been burned without effect, they retired from the contest and passed up the Ithaca channel, the Turks returning to their cruising station off Cape Papa. On the 27th another partial engagement took place, but the Turks having been reinforced, the Greeks judged it prudent to retire below Chiarenza. Indeed they were seen from hence on that evening, and it now appears they sent their boats on shore to endeavour to save some of the Greeks who had taken refuge from Ibrahim Pasha, in Castle Tornese, and fortunately succeeded in embarking about six hundred persons.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, Ibrahim set out from Navarin, with about four thousand men, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Gastouni about the 27th instant, having

burnt the villages and devastated the country situated in his line of march. About the same time Isouf Pasha arrived in the neighbourhood of Gastouni from Patrass, having under his command a body of cavalry. The town being unfortified, the Greeks could offer no effectual resistance, and it was immediately occupied by the Turks, the principal part of the inhabitants having previously sought safety in flight. The greater part escaped, but some who were not so fortunate were cut down in the plains by the Egyptians: several have arrived in Zante.

The Greek fleet is at present cruising between the Scrofos and Ithaca; that of the Turks is off Cape Papa.

We are quite ignorant of the intentions of the Greek Government; all we know is, that there is no force collected to oppose the Egyptians, nor can we learn any thing of Colocotroni and their other chiefs.

The garrison at Missolongi continues to hold out, although the place has become almost untenable, from the depth of mud and filth: it is still invested by the forces of the Seraskier, but they have not lately made any assault, deterred, no doubt, by the determined bravery displayed by its defenders during the present heroic defence.

It is very satisfactory to be able to state, that through the mediation of Captain Hamilton, an

exchange of prisoners has been effected between the Greek government and Ibrahim Pasha. The latter has released the son of Petro Bey, General Iatraco, and some other chiefs whom he had detained at the surrender of Navarin; and the Greeks have liberated Ali Pasha, who commanded at Napoli di Romania, and Selim Pasha, who was second in command, both of whom had been detained as prisoners since its surrender. The two Turks were embarked at Napoli, on board the Cambrian, and safely landed at Smyrna about the middle of last month. Each party has been accused, and I am inclined to believe justly, of violating the treaties entered into at the surrender of the fortress in question. Ali Pasha's capitulation at Napoli, in 1822, had been only verbal, and when he refused to confirm it by his signature, the Greeks detained him contrary to the terms agreed upon. The reason assigned by Ali at the time was, that such a proceeding would have cost him his head. His enemies, however, were glad of any pretext by which they might keep him in their power, and detained him accordingly. Ibrahim seized the first opportunity of retaliating, which was offered him in the fall of Navarin, in May last. The Greeks having surrendered, on condition of being granted their liberty, he violated immediately the terms which he himself had granted, by detaining as prisoners those chiefs who then fell in his power. It was

a fortunate occurrence for him, inasmuch as it enabled him to obtain the liberty of Ali and Selim Pashas, but the measure itself was characterized with full as much injustice as that of their opponents had been, for Ibrahim signed the convention with a view to the very purpose which he subsequently accomplished.

LETTER XLVIII.

Zante, 23d December, 1825.

MY last letter contained a detail of the operations which had taken place in the Morea, to the end of November.

The Greek fleet, commanded by Miaulis, having failed in their attacks on the Turkish fleet, and not receiving reinforcements and supplies as expected, returned to the Archipelago in the beginning of this month, leaving the Capoudan Pasha to carry on his operations against Missolongi without interruption. The Greek fleet were much in want of provisions when they abandoned their station before Missolongi, and some of the vessels, owing to contrary winds, having put into Cheri Bay in this island, requested supplies, which the government could not grant, owing to the existing neutrality. It also appears that the Greek sailors are still as discontented as they ever have been, as Captain Beaumont, of the Weazel, reports, that when he left Spezzia, a few days since, the sailors were in open rebellion, and had broken open some of the primates' houses, one of which they pillaged of twenty thousand dollars. Three Greek cruizers are, however, now in sight of this island, and they

report that sixty sail of their vessels are on the passage from Hydra, to relieve Missolongi. Part of the Turkish fleet is constantly in sight, cruising between Zante and Missolongi, keeping up a very strict blockade of the latter place.

After the occupation of Gastouni, Ibrahim Pasha proceeded to Patrass, from which place he ordered the Lalliots and their families to remove to Gastouni, which town they have accordingly occupied. Ibrahim's first movement, after his arrival at Patrass, was to embark with about four thousand men on board a division of the fleet, and proceeded up the Gulf to Vostizza, near which place they landed, and destroyed a small monastery; they then crossed the Gulf to Galaxidi, where the troops were disembarked, but Ibrahim, finding the place abandoned, merely captured thirty small craft, with which he returned to the Morea Castle.

It is stated that Ibrahim has received positive orders from the Porte to proceed against Missolongi; that such is his intention is unquestionable, as he has transported his army from Patrass to Crio Nerò, a plain situated between the two mountains on the other side of the Gulf, immediately opposite Patrass, and about twelve miles from Missolongi. The Pasha has there formed his camp, and is at present occupied in landing guns, ammunition, and provisions, for the intended siege. The Seraskier still maintains his position before Missolongi, but owing to the shameful desertion of the Albanians,

his entire force does not now exceed three thousand men. All accounts agree in stating that the garrison of Missolongi are reduced to great extremities for want of provisions.

The Sybelle, Medina, and Weazel, are now lying in this harbour. Captain Pechell, some days since, proceeded from hence on a shooting excursion to the opposite coast of the Morea, near Cape Papa. During his absence, while the boat was drawn up on the beach, and the crew, who were unarmed, waiting his return, they were suddenly attacked by a party of Greeks, who fired on them, by which one man was shot dead. The crew launched the boat immediately, and although still assailed by the Greeks, were fortunately enabled to embark their Captain from another part of the beach. The boat had a large white ensign flying, and it is therefore difficult to account for the motives which could have prompted the Greeks to commit this wanton outrage, which, in all probability, will remain unpunished, as under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would be difficult for our Government to require from the Greek authorities any explanation of the business.

As the operations of the contending parties are likely to become very important and interesting, I have determined on immediately proceeding to the Morea Castle, where I shall remain for some time, if my health permits, and I can find a place of residence.

NOTE.—I must mention, in justice to the Greeks, that I conceive this English sailor was shot by mistake. The place at which the affair happened is called Conoupelli ; and from personal experience I can say, that there never were a kinder hearted, or more hospitable set of men, than the inhabitants. But it was a place at which the Turks were constantly landing for water, and as there generally are European sailors among them, the Greeks no doubt had mistaken the English boat for a Turkish one, and had consequently fired upon the crew.

LETTER XLIX.

Patrass, 30th January, 1826.

I QUITTED Zante on the 27th ultimo, and arrived at Crio Nerò the next day, where I found Ibrahim Pasha and his army encamped close to the sea-side. As I was attacked with fever and ague immediately I landed, I was prevented at that time paying a visit to Ibrahim, and proceeded on to the Morea Castle. I was there accommodated with a temporary residence in a miserable apartment, but fortunately sufficiently recovered my strength to enable me to look out for a healthier place of abode. I proceeded to Patrass, but, as I expected, found all was there desolation and ruin. No attempt had been made by the Turks to rebuild any of the houses, and the beautiful vineyards and olive groves surrounding Patrass had been completely destroyed to supply fuel. I at length determined on building a room over the walls of a magazine, situated at the sea-side, and wrote to Zante for the planks and a carpenter, which after much delay and difficulty were sent over to me. Necessity compelled me to become chief carpenter in the absence of workmen; but in addition to the man sent over to me from Zante, I obtained the assistance of a Turk, who

previously to the Revolution was one of the richest and most powerful Agas of Patrass, who, in common with the other Turkish inhabitants, had been utterly ruined, and was now glad to earn a few piastres as a common labourer. By our united efforts we succeeded in finishing two rooms, a larger and a smaller one, and I took possession of the new Consular residence.

At this time the combined fleets were cruising in different squadrons off Cape Papa, the Scrofes, and Cephalonia, while some remained at anchor off Missolongi and in Patrass roads. Soon after my new abode was completed a violent hurricane had nearly destroyed our labour, as the roof was partially blown away. The fleets suffered severely, and some idea of the force of the gale may be formed, when I state that two corvettes were capsized and foundered off Cape Papa, and only three or four of their crews escaped; in addition to which a frigate was dismasted, and a brig of war, lying at anchor off my residence, had her fore-mast completely blown out of her. Indeed I never recollect so boisterous a winter; added to which the cold is unusual, and a great deal of snow has fallen on the neighbouring mountains.

Ibrahim having been nominated by the Sultan to the Pashalik of the Morea, with the title of Pasha of Dgedda and Morea, as soon as he arrived at Patrass, Isouf Pasha's authority ceased, and the

latter proceeded, by way of Prevesa, to his Pashalik of Magnesia.

The necessary arrangements being completed, Ibrahim Pasha quitted Crio Nerò the first week in this month with the main body of his army, leaving a detachment at that place for the protection of his magazines, under the command of the Commissary-General, Bilal Agà, formerly Governor of Alexandria.

Missolongi is now regularly invested by the Egyptian army, assisted by the Albanians under the orders of the Seraskier. Up to the present time nothing of consequence has taken place, the troops being employed in forming the batteries, in transporting shot, shells, and ammunition from Crio Nerò to the Camp, and in cutting fascines and brushwood to fill up the ditches. For this laborious service the Arabs have proved themselves to be far superior to the Albanians, as they were up to their middle in water most part of the day, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, did not appear to suffer therefrom. Most part of the shot, shells, &c. were transported on the heads of the Arabs from Crio Nerò to Missolongi, a distance of four hours, which alone would have killed stronger looking men. I am now able, from personal observation, to give you some account of the Egyptian army, which I think will prove acceptable. Each regiment originally consists of four thousand Arabs,

cloathed in a uniform composed of a red cloth jacket, trowsers, and skull-cap, and armed with a musket, bayonet, and cartouche-box. The officers are Asiatic and other Turks, but the sergeants, corporals, and drummers, are Arabs. In appearance they are certainly the most despicable troops imaginable, there being scarcely a fine-looking man amongst them; added to which, they have almost universally suffered from the Ophthalmia, and have either lost an eye, squint very much, or are short-sighted. Since their arrival in the Morea the uniform of many has given place to all kinds of grotesque clothing, acquired by pillage, such as women's petticoats, Albanian kilts, &c. They make up, however, for their appearance by their behaviour, being exceedingly obedient, and apt at learning military evolutions, the old regiments going through the exercise very well; added to which, they never by any chance complain, and stand fatigue remarkably well. Indeed from the time of their landing in the Morea, their privations have been very great, continually marching and counter-marching over mountains, and fording rivers. At Patrass the tents were not pitched, the men were exposed day and night to the weather, and to protect themselves from its inclemency, dug holes in the ground, into which they thrust their heads, leaving the rest of their bodies exposed. They are constantly drilled, and sometimes are exercised six or seven times a-day. When off duty, one of their

occupations is the cleaning of their muskets, which they keep remarkably bright and in good order. There are no regular cavalry attached to Ibrahim Pasha's army, but all the officers, medical staff, and commissariat department, are mounted, besides the baggage horses and mules. Of the European officers, of whom so much has been said, there are few of any consequence with Ibrahim. Of the French, the generality are surgeons, young students from the hospitals: Colonel Seves, known as Soliman Bey, is now at Tripolizza, and has not been here. The Italians are chiefly Instructori, or Drill officers, but they have merely the name, at least while they remained here; it is said, however, that they were of use in Egypt. The number of Europeans now here and at Missolongi with the army does not exceed thirty; and I am informed that there are not more than double that number altogether in the Morea. Ibrahim Pasha is said to pay little attention to them, and in no instance I believe followed their advice, not even of his chief engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Romey, a Neapolitan. Their pay varies from seven hundred to two thousand piastres a month, with rations for a horse and servant, which undoubtedly is their chief inducement to enter the service of the Pasha of Egypt. Some of these same Europeans in the first instance joined the Greeks, but getting no pay, and receiving ill-treatment and abuse, quitted their service in disgust. Since they have joined the Egyptians

they have been regularly paid, and never go into battle.

Ibrahim Pasha has converted some large buildings in the Morea Castle into hospitals, for the reception of the sick and wounded.

LETTER L.

Patrass, 13th May, 1826.

ALTHOUGH I have now been here nearly four months, and have only written to you once during that period, yet I have no doubt you will have heard of me indirectly through Zante, and that you will have learned by the same means, what has passed in this neighbourhood. As, however, you have requested me to inform you of the particulars of the events which have occurred here, in the order they took place, and as during the last three months they have been most important, I will now endeavour to do so, as accurately as I am able. In my last letter I informed you that Ibrahim Pasha had invested Missolongi. Up to the middle of February the Arabs were employed in forming the batteries, and cutting fascines. The batteries when completed consisted of thirty-five *boîtes à feu*, of which about twenty were heavy guns, eighteen and thirty-two pounders, the remainder mortars and howitzers. The arrangements being made, the bombardment commenced, and lasted three days and nights almost incessantly, and for about fifteen days at intervals, when I suppose being short of powder, the cannonading was only continued occa-

sionally, as necessity required. Those parts of the town which had escaped previous attacks were thus nearly battered down, but the garrison were not at all disposed to listen to terms, or make any proposals of surrender, although much in want of provisions, which they were prevented from receiving by the activity of the combined fleets. On the 6th March several flat-bottomed boats, which had been fitted out at Patrass, left that place to attack the Island of Vassiladi, situated at the entrance of the shallows before Missolongi, and about two miles distant from the town. This expedition was commanded by Hussein Bey, Ibrahim's brother-in-law, chief officer, and commander of the Candiot and Albanian irregular troops. Vassiladi is a small, barren islet, defended by a fort, which was garrisoned by a few Greeks; but the place being attacked on the 7th, only a feeble resistance was made, and it was taken possession of with but trivial loss. A few days afterwards Ibrahim Pasha in person, Roumely Valisy, Hussein Bey, &c. commanded a body of troops, which attacked Anatolicò, a small town situated on a rocky island near Missolongi, which place surrendered at discretion after firing a few shot. The inhabitants, in number about three thousand, were all sent free to Arta, and were allowed to take with them such of their personal property and effects as they could carry. About this time Sir Frederick Adam arrived off Missolongi, in the Naïd frigate, from the Ionian

Islands, and remained there two days, during which he landed and paid a visit to Ibrahim Pasha.

Up to this period the Turks had decidedly the advantage, but a short time afterwards, in an attack made on a small island, called the Monasteri, situated about half a mile to the south-east of Missolongi, they sustained a severe check, and were completely repulsed in the attempt. This island possesses a small tower, in which about seventy-five Greeks fortified themselves. The approach to the island was very difficult, the troops being obliged to wade up to the middle in water for at least half a mile, and when they at length reached the shore, and attempted to storm the tower, finding no entrance, they were killed like sparrows. The obstinacy of the Turkish commanders on this occasion caused the assailants an immense loss, as it is reported to have amounted in killed and wounded to fifteen hundred men. Roumely Valisy was wounded, and Hussein Bey, who was without exception the best officer in Ibrahim's army, killed.

At this period the Greek fleet made several attempts to throw provisions into Missolongi, but they were always prevented by the Capoudan Pasha, who now for the first time evinced considerable energy and courage. In addition to the combined fleets, there were about sixty launches, and flat-bottomed boats, with three floating batteries, stationed in the lake close to the town.

After the defeat at Monasteri, having learned

from deserters the distracted state of the garrison, in consequence of the want of provisions, Ibrahim turned the siege into a blockade by land as well as by sea, and in this manner succeeded in reducing the besieged to a state of actual starvation.

I will now proceed to give you an account of the events attending the fall of Missolongi; and although, up to the present time, the most erroneous accounts are circulated and believed concerning the same, I have reason to think that I have succeeded in arriving at the truth, not without infinite difficulty and trouble.

The Garrison of Missolongi, reduced to a state of starvation, and perceiving that their hopes of receiving assistance by means of the Greek fleet were not realised, at last determined to abandon the place, and if possible, to escape through the Turkish camp. Unfortunately for them, however, Ibrahim Pasha was advised of all their proceedings and intentions, by deserters from the town; and, in consequence, the most effectual means were taken to prevent a surprise. On Friday, the 21st April, Ibrahim Pasha offered a capitulation to the Greeks, on condition of laying down their arms; which was refused, in consequence of the obstinacy of the Souliots. It is stated that the understanding, on the part of the Greeks, was, that an armed force should appear on the heights in the rear of the Turkish camp, and, on their giving a signal, the sortie was to be made. This, in fact, took place,

although the Greeks never came down from the mountains to the assistance of the garrison ; indeed, it is asserted by some, that it was a party of Ibrahim's troops who appeared on the mountains, and by giving the concerted signal, deceived the besieged. Be this as it may, the sortie was made about nine o'clock on Saturday night, 22d ultimo, in great confusion, the women and children being in advance, in consequence of which great numbers of them were killed by the fire of the besiegers, as well as by their falling into the ditches : the others continued to advance ; but being opposed on every side by the Turks, a dreadful massacre ensued. I have been assured by persons who were present, and by others who visited the camp soon after the catastrophe, that the plain between Missolongi and the mountains was covered with dead bodies. On these occasions it is impossible to ascertain accurately the number of those who fall, and therefore no reliance ought to be placed on the reports which have been circulated on the subject. It is stated, and I believe correctly, that the principal part of the Souliots (who formed the chief defence of Missolongi) escaped to the mountains ; and, some days afterwards, several of the Greeks who escaped at the same time, came into Lepanto, and surrendered to the Turks, as they had wandered about the neighbourhood without being able to procure the means of subsistence. Above three thousand pair of ears were cut off from the dead bodies, and sent to Constantinople ; while

about five thousand women and children were made slaves. Among the dead bodies those of Papadiamandopulo, Eparch of Missolongi (formerly Primate of Patrass), and Meyer, Editor of the Greek Chronicle, were recognized. The loss of the Turks was trifling, as the Greeks scarcely offered any resistance, seeming only desirous of effecting their escape. Ibrahim Pasha gave up the town to be sacked by his Arab troops ; and, upon the Albanians attempting to participate in the spoils, they were prevented doing so by the Arabs, who actually formed, and fired on the Albanians, by which about a hundred and fifty of the latter are said to have been killed, when the others desisted from their purpose, and were only permitted to enter the place three days afterwards. The truth is, that from the commencement of the Egyptian army's appearance before Missolongi, the greatest jealousy existed between the Albanians serving under the Seraskier, and the Arabs, which led to endless disputes ; and, in consequence, the Egyptian camp was formed at the distance of about a mile from that of the Albanians. The latter were not permitted to take any part in the operations of the siege ; but were employed at the outposts. Ibrahim Pasha had reason to believe, from the general conduct of the Albanians, as well as from secret information, that some of their Chiefs favoured the Greeks in Missolongi ; and, after the fall of that place, such proved to be the case, as letters were found from Albanian

Chiefs, addressed to some of the besieged, informing them of Ibrahim's operations. When it is recollected that the former assaults on Missolongi were made by Albanian mercenaries under the command of these same Chiefs, the principal cause of their failure has thus become sufficiently evident.

Missolongi having been completely sacked by the Arabs, orders were given to collect the bodies of the slain, and which having been placed in heaps, were burnt, in order to prevent infection.

Upon taking a review of the various attacks made upon Missolongi by the Turks, and the brave defences of its garrison, it is impossible not to render a tribute of admiration to the memory of those who, compelled by famine to abandon its walls, have perished in the attempt. That such a dreadful catastrophe might have been avoided there can be no doubt, as Ibrahim Pasha offered the garrison and inhabitants a capitulation on the same terms as he granted at Anatolicò, which they knew he had fulfilled; and therefore, under the circumstances of the case, might have been honourably agreed to by them.

Being naturally anxious to visit a place which had made so many brave defences, and had cost the Turks so much, I proceeded to Missolongi a few days since. I must confess that its appearance caused me much surprise: its fortifications are scarcely worthy the name, and of fifteen guns mounted on the bastions, consisting of three to

twelve-pounders, the greater part were unfit for service. There can be no doubt that the natural position of Missolongi, it being built in a marsh below the level of the sea, was its greatest security, and formed its real defence; but I certainly am of opinion that the Turks might have taken the place by storm any night, without losing half the number of men they did at Monasteri. The Greeks succeeded by boasting, in frightening the Turks into a belief that the place was impregnable. The effect of the cannonading from the Turkish batteries was not what might have been expected; and there really was no practicable breach made, although the walls might have been easily escaladed. The shells, however, caused great devastation, as, with the exception of about twenty houses, all was a heap of ruins. The house which had been inhabited by Lord Byron escaped unhurt. An Albanian offered to point out to me the tomb of Marco Bozzaris; and, upon reaching the spot, I was shocked to find that the grave of this brave Chief had not been respected by his enemies, who had dug up his remains, as well as those of General Normann, in the expectation that they had been buried with their arms. The skeleton of Marco Bozzaris lay exposed to view; the skull was separated from the body, and my first wish was to rescue at least the former from further sacrilege; but, as I could not conceal it on my person, and did not deem it prudent to carry it through the Turkish camp exposed to view,

I was reluctantly compelled to abandon my design, and merely preserved some of the teeth.

I then proceeded to the Egyptian camp outside the walls, and had an interview with Ibrahim Pasha. He is of middling stature, rather fat, marked with the small-pox, has a reddish beard, and is on the whole not a good-looking man: he evidently has an excellent opinion of himself, the natural consequence of being surrounded by flatterers and slaves. He is, however, an active man compared with other Turks, and certainly manages, one way or other, to carry his plans into effect. While marching from place to place in the Morea, his manner of living was not at all splendid or luxurious; but at Missolongi he lived in great state. His tent was a most magnificent one, and combined elegance with comfort. It covered a large extent of ground, and was divided into several apartments. The outside was composed of green canvas, rendered impervious to the weather by a second covering; the inside was completely lined with pieces of different-coloured silk. The tents of the Officers were green; those of the men, white. A tent was allotted to every twelve men, and these were placed in regular rows. Ovens were built outside of each tent, which served for cooking the rations and baking the bread.

After my visit to Ibrahim Pasha, I returned to Patrass, and subsequently had another interview with him here, as he has quitted Missolongi with

his army, and once more entered the Morea. The remainder of the army, about nine thousand strong, was transported to Patrass, and during their stay of a few days, Ibrahim made an incursion into the interior ; but was only absent two days, and did little mischief.

It being known that the garrison of Tripolizza were straitened for provisions, Ibrahim Pasha collected about a thousand mules and horses, which he loaded with flour, biscuit, &c. ; and, having made the other necessary arrangements, finally quitted Patrass yesterday, with part of his troops, and the main body followed this morning, taking the road to Calavrita and Tripolizza. Achmet Pasha, with the troops belonging to this place, accompanied the Arab army ; but he is to return here in a few days. The whole body may have amounted to ten thousand men, infantry and cavalry.

The Capoudan Pasha's fleet sailed from hence, for the Dardanelles, last week ; and the Egyptian fleet, for Navarin, this morning.

The Seraskier still remains before Missolongi, but will shortly proceed through Livadia to Athens, as he is ordered to undertake the reduction of that place. Since the fall of Missolongi there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Greeks of Roumelia and Livadia, to accommodate matters with the Turks. Several villages have already sent in their submission, and a deputation of Primates from Livadia have arrived at the Seraskier's camp, sent

by the inhabitants of that district, who offer to return to their allegiance, on receiving pardon and protection, which has been promised them. At Lepanto great numbers of the Greek peasantry are settled, and are not molested by the Turks.

The Greek Government is apparently paralyzed, and has made no effort to repair their recent reverses. The only fortresses in the Morea now in their possession, are, Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvasia, and Corinth. On the other hand, while the Greeks appear unwilling, or unable, to exert themselves in this critical state of affairs, their European friends have become more zealous in their endeavours to serve them. My letters from Zante state, that Mr. Thomas Gordon is now there, and has purchased large quantities of provisions to send to Napoli di Romania, where he himself will shortly proceed. He has already sent there arms and accoutrements for five thousand men; and his chief wish appears to be that of succouring the Greeks at whatever sacrifice to himself; and he hopes, by sending provisions, and being present to prevent waste or peculation, that Napoli will thus be able to resist any attack, until such time as something is settled by the European Powers in favour of the Greeks.

London, October 18th, 1827.

THE foregoing letters contain a connected narrative of the principal events of the Greek Revolution, from its commencement in April, 1821, down to the occupation of Missolongi by the Egyptians, in April, 1826. Shortly after that event, the Vice-Consul returned to England, the British Government having decided on the inutility of keeping up the Consular establishment in the Morea, while the distracted state of affairs completely suspended our commercial intercourse with that Peninsula. Having, however, a younger brother residing in Zante, I have constantly received, up to the present time, regular communications respecting the operations of the belligerents, and should have continued my Extracts from his Letters, had I not found, on a re-perusal of them, that so very little has been done by either party since the occupation of Missolongi, that the whole may be very briefly summed up.

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets have retained their superiority at sea undisputed, and it would appear that the means thus afforded of supplying their troops in the Morea, has been considered a sufficient advantage; these powerful naval armaments not having *even attempted to strike a single blow.*

On the other hand, the Greeks, finding by experience, that they could not cope with so formidable an enemy, have wisely returned to their islands, and, with few exceptions, dismantled their vessels.

It may be here mentioned, that the inhabitants of some of the islands in the Archipelago, finding that occasional acts of piracy had in most cases escaped punishment, proceeded to fit out small craft and even brigs, and commenced a regular system of plundering every defenceless vessel, of whatever nation, that unhappily fell into their power. Notwithstanding the number of English merchant vessels which have been plundered of valuable cargoes, and the revolting treatment of their crews, our naval force has not only failed in putting a stop to these outrages, but they have increased to such an extent, that besides the premium of insurance on Levant risks, having been raised to nearly treble its former amount; it has become necessary, for months past, that our merchantmen should proceed to Malta, and there wait, at serious inconvenience and expense, until a convoy is appointed for their protection.

In justice to the Turks, on the other hand, it should be stated, that from the commencement of the Revolution, to the present time, no act of piracy has been committed by any of their cruisers.

In September, 1826, the new armed steam vessel, built for the Greeks in the river Thames, and

under the command of Mr. Hastings, after experiencing great difficulties, arrived at Napoli. Soon afterwards a ship, about two thousand tons register, mounting sixty guns, which had been built in America, also arrived at Napoli, both which circumstances, added to the expected arrival of Lord Cochrane, once more excited the hopes of the desponding Greeks.

In the beginning of 1827, General Church, and Lord Cochrane, arrived in Greece, and were soon afterwards named Military and Naval Commanders-in-Chief. His Lordship quitted the schooner in which he had been previously cruising in the Mediterranean, and assumed the command of the American ship, which had been named by the Greeks the *Hellas frigate*. The greatest part of the American crew which navigated the vessel to Greece, are stated to have quitted her soon afterwards, and were replaced by Greeks, under the immediate direction of Admiral Miaulis, who embarked on board at the request of Lord Cochrane: his Lordship had also in his pay some English officers and seamen.

A few Greek vessels having been equipped, and a land force collected, it was determined to attempt the relief of the Acropolis of Athens, and the expedition sailed about the end of March for the Piræus. An army had been collected by the Greeks in the vicinity of Athens, represented as the largest force they had ever yet brought together in the field:

with this force communications were opened, and offensive operations commenced. A small fort, near the Piræus, capitulated on the 28th April, honourable terms having been granted; but no sooner were the garrison, of three hundred men, in the power of the Greeks, than they were shamefully butchered. This infamous act having been witnessed by Lord Cochrane, he thought it expedient to publish an address to the Greek Marine, disclaiming all participation in the outrage, which he designates "as the most frightful he ever beheld." Shortly after this occurrence, the combined Greek forces, under the orders of Church and Cochrane, made a general attack on the Turks besieging Athens; but in a few hours were completely defeated, with considerable loss, and, it is said, the two Commanders with difficulty saved their lives, by flying to the ships.

Lord Cochrane then sailed for Patrass, with the frigate and steam vessel; and when off Cape Papa, within sight of Zante, had an action with two Turkish corvettes, which lasted several hours; but strange as it may appear, his Lordship was here again unsuccessful, as both the corvettes escaped, and subsequently reached Alexandria in safety.

After this failure, Lord Cochrane appears to have returned to Napoli, and being joined by about twenty Greek vessels, decided on attempting the destruction of the Viceroy's fleet, then fitting out at Alexandria. Thither the expedition sailed, and

having arrived off the port, on the 16th June, hoisted Austrian colours; but since the former similar attempt made by the Greeks, the Viceroy had adopted strict precautions, and constantly kept a vessel of war cruising outside the harbour. The Egyptian cruiser recognized the Greek vessels at once, and giving the alarm by firing guns, attempted to make the port: failing in doing so, she was run on shore. A fire-ship was sent to burn her, without success: a second succeeded, and she was destroyed. By this time the alarm on shore had become general. Mehemet Ali immediately proceeded to the harbour, and by his presence and exertions got twenty-four vessels out to sea, which was the exact number of the Greek force. These, however, did not remain to fight, and were chased by the Egyptian fleet as far as Rhodes, when the pursuit was abandoned, the latter returning to Alexandria, after being joined by the two corvettes attacked by Lord Cochrane off Cape Papa. These repeated failures, although no doubt principally caused by Lord Cochrane's having Greeks under his orders, and brave and determined enemies to deal with, appear to have made the Greeks dissatisfied with their two English Commanders-in-Chief, and (as it is said) Miaulis quitted the Hellas, and again assumed the command of his own brig. On the 2d of August the Greek frigate and a brig appeared off Zante, steering for the Bay of Patrass, where two Turkish vessels, a corvette, and schooner,

then lay. During that day a heavy firing was heard, and the next the frigate was seen towing the corvette, which she had captured, and it is believed the schooner also. The Ionians are described as having given way to the most extravagant joy on occasion of this first success of Lord Cochrane, although the great disparity in size and weight of metal could hardly leave a doubt of the result. The last advices received, state that the steam vessel had been laid up, as her engines had become unserviceable, and the Greeks had no means of repairing them.

Having thus stated, as far as is within my knowledge, the proceedings of the Greek navy since the chief command was assumed by Lord Cochrane, I will now proceed to relate what has taken place on shore.

It has been already stated, that after the fall of Missolongi, Ibrahim Pasha returned with his army to the Morea. Upwards of eighteen months have elapsed since that event, during which period Ibrahim has not struck a *single blow*. It is true, however, that he has marched and counter-marched in all directions without any opposition; that he has kept up the communications with the fortresses in his possession; that several of the Capitani have submitted and received his letters of pardon; and also that the Greek districts of Gastouni, Patrass, and Vostizza, as far inland as Calavrita, have returned to their former allegiance. For some months

past, Greeks, wearing their arms, have resumed their commercial intercourse with the Turks at Patrass, and they have this year been permitted to cultivate their valuable currant vineyards at Vostizza, the Egyptian soldiery being quartered in the district*.

The only fortresses remaining in the possession of the Greeks are Napoli di Romania, Corinth, and Napoli di Malvasia†. The possession of the latter is of little importance to either party, but Ibrahim appears to be fully aware of the improbability of obtaining possession of the others, except by bribery. From what has recently transpired, there can be little doubt of his having very nearly possessed himself of Napoli di Romania by such means.

The Seraskier invested Athens in June, 1826; the town was occupied by his Albanians, while the Acropolis, in the centre of it, was defended by the Greeks.

The fighting was confined to occasional skirmishes, as the Seraskier appears from the first to have determined to starve the garrison into a sur-

* In a letter dated the 16th ultimo, which appeared in the London daily papers, addressed by Mr. Blaquiere to a Greek Bondholder, he asserts, "that the Greeks have continued the war nearly seven years, *without there being one instance of a disposition to submit*."

† It is a singular fact, that since the surrender of Napoli di Malvasia, in 1821, the place has scarcely ever been mentioned, nor have I been able to obtain any information respecting the state of affairs there.

render. At one time, when at the greatest extremity, they were relieved in a very gallant manner by Colonel Fabvier, who threw some provisions into the Acropolis, and entered it with a few men. After the failure of the second attempt to relieve the place by General Church and Lord Cochrane, the garrison capitulated, on condition of being permitted to retire.

The Acropolis was taken possession of by the Seraskier in June 1827, the conditions of the capitulation being respected.

In Roumelia, Albania, Epirus, &c. tranquillity has been preserved by the Turks up to the present time, nor have the Greeks resumed the offensive, or offered the least resistance in that quarter since the fall of Missolongi.

Thus, then, it appears that at the present moment the Insurgents are reduced to the possession of three fortresses in Greece, and that, although the different districts are still occupied by their inhabitants, (some having even submitted) *the whole of Continental Greece, with the exception of the district of Maina, is in the power of the Ottomans.*

The Hydriots and Spezziots have retired to their islands, without much probability of their again fitting out fleets, as the *small proportion* of the two English Loans which ever reached Greece, have long since disappeared, and it is well known that from the very first of the struggle, those islanders would never stir without being paid for their ser-

VICES IN ADVANCE. From the same cause, no army, or military force, has ever been kept together for any length of time, and the notorious chief, Colocotroni, who really had more influence over the Greeks than any other commander, seems to have been a mere passive spectator of events during the last twelve mouths.

On the other hand, the resources of the Grand Seignior and of the Viceroy of Egypt, have enabled them constantly to send fresh armaments to Greece; and so late as the 9th of September last, a large fleet reached Navarin from Alexandria, where reinforcements of troops and supplies of provisions, ammunition, and money, were safely landed. It cannot therefore be reasonably doubted that, ere long, the Insurgent force remaining in arms would have been compelled to submit, and to make the best terms they could with the Porte; for it would be preposterous to suppose that Lord Cochrane, with a single vessel, and without funds, should make head against the combined Ottoman forces. Such being the real state of affairs, a Treaty was signed in London, on the 6th of July last, (*see Appendix*) by which England, France, and Russia bind themselves to undertake the pacification of Greece, notwithstanding the refusal of the Porte to admit Foreign interference on the subject, as communicated in an official note, dated in the preceding June. It is well known that the Ambassadors of those Powers, residing at Constantinople,

had for some time previous been endeavouring to induce the Porte to grant certain terms to the Insurgents, but they were uniformly answered, that the Sultan could admit of no interference in the internal management of his dominions. The treaty signed in London was presented to the Porte on the 16th of August, and the time therein stipulated allowed for an answer.

The declared interference of the Allies having been backed by the appearance in the Archipelago of a fleet belonging to the three Powers, the Divan became alarmed, and the last accounts received from Constantinople announce the important fact, that the Sultan has expressed his willingness to treat with the Allies on the subject of Greece.

Without entering into any discussion as to the justice or policy of Foreign interference on this occasion, at a time when the situation of the Insurgents was such as to render proposals direct from themselves probable;—without raising the question whether the *Pacification of Greece* will be thus attained, let us congratulate ourselves on the now probable termination of a contest, which, from its very commencement, has been one of murder, rapine, and extermination. Let us hope also, that immediate measures will be taken by the Allies effectually to put an end to the horrible piracies which are still committed in the Archipelago, where the numerous rocky islands affording shelter and secure lurking places to the pirates, they are ena-

bled at once to distinguish vessels of war from merchantmen, and easily avoiding the former, are always in readiness to chase and board the latter. To put an effectual stop to such proceedings, it may therefore be expedient to require every Greek vessel to be furnished with a regular register or pass, from proper authorities named by the Greek Government, who should be made responsible for their acts, and any vessel found sailing without papers, should be immediately seized and sent to Malta, to abide the sentence of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island.

Finally, whatever may be the result, as far as Greece is concerned, of the interference of the three Allied Powers, let us hope that each of them may have been actuated solely by the humane desire of putting an end to this protracted contest, and that ultimately such arrangements will be made, as may preserve the general peace and tranquillity of Europe.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

CHARACTER OF THE MODERN GREEKS.

[Translated from "Un Voyage en Morée," vol. I. chapter 24.
By Doctor F. C. H. L. POUQUEVILLE. Paris, 1805.]

MOREOT GREEKS.

ROMEI, (Romans) was the first word that struck me, when I heard the Greeks thus called. Fallen from their splendour, they have lost with liberty even the glorious name of their fathers. Children of Sparta, inhabitants of Tegea, of Athens, or of Argos, they are all confounded under one name; and this name, which they derive from the Romans, their first conquerors, appears to have been retained for them by the Mussulmans, in token of humiliation; for in the imagination of these barbarians, the name of Romans, is equivalent to that of vassal, hind, or slave.

To judge of the Greeks whom I have known, I will not adopt either the systematic principle and ridicule of Mr. Pauw, nor the partiality of Mr. Guys, who has been pleased to recognize ancient Greece in the modern one. The present Greeks, as is the case with all people, have a physiognomy which is proper to them, and this physiognomy acquires unfortunately its principal character from the state of servitude and oppression in which they are

plunged. But who does not know that the bloody rod of despotism degenerates nations, as well as individuals? For the rest, as my task is to expose that which is, without searching to explain the causes, I will neither overcharge, or underrate the characteristic traits of the people among whom I have lived.

The Moreot Greeks, or inhabitants of the Morea, are strong, robust, and distinguished by a turn of countenance full of expression; but, as I have said, changed by servitude. Acute in general, they are dissemblers, crafty, and vain. Babblers, liars, perjurers, they do not utter a word, they deal not in the smallest thing, without invoking the Saints to witness their honesty. Lively, gay, inclined to debauchery, they excite joy, without inspiring confidence. Gifted with an active and florid imagination, comparisons and figures abound in their language. They exaggerate that which they say, as well as what they do. If they speak of Liberty, they exalt themselves in a manner to make you believe that they are ready to undertake every thing, even to sacrifice every thing, to obtain it; but in reality, this indignation, which they manifest against their oppressors, proceeds less from their love for freedom, than from a desire to see their religion dominate. It is easy to conceive what is to be expected from a people occupied in a similar triumph. The descendants of *Miltiades* and *Cymon*, at present curbed under the double despotism of *Turks* and *Priests*, are quite unfit to conceive and sustain one of those generous and hazardous enterprises which might restore them that political existence, which they have lost. The modern Greeks, I do not hesitate to declare it, will only regard the triumph of their religion in a revolution, without embarrassing themselves much, one way or other, concerning political liberty. I

ought to add, that if they hate the Turks, they detest much more, let it be believed, the Christians who acknowledge the authority of the Pope. (This fact is one of such truth, that Greeks of whom you ask what they are, always answer Christians, fearing they might be taken for Franks.) Their priests bring them up to hate the Roman Catholics, by telling them of maledictions which the Pope does not cease to launch against them, and they invent fables respecting the privation of Sepulture for Greeks who die among the Latins.

What I here say respecting the motives which might cause the Greeks to undertake a revolution, is founded upon what happened in 1770. At sight of the conquering flag of Catharine, the whole Morea flew to arms; the Greeks united tumultuously, without any plans, or measures, deliberately imbued themselves in the blood of the Moslems, not because they saw in them redoubtable enemies, but solely because they were Infidels. They considered rather how to revenge the profanation of their temples, the Christian Religion persecuted, than to shake off that long slavery which weighed upon them. (That which the Souliots did at the affair of Prevesa, is the extent of what may be expected from the Greeks.) Their minds were too feeble, their character was too inconstant, to direct their ideas towards so noble an object, as a general enfranchisement. Thus we see these same Greeks, when they were dispersed, quietly bend the neck to their conquerors, instead of entrenching themselves on the mountains, and perishing there with arms in their hands. It is true that this religion for which they had fought, offered them the crown of martyrdom, and they received it with as much joy, as they spilt the Mussulman blood. Such men may be good Christians, but certainly they are

bad defenders of their country, their wives and their children. Such a cowardly defection has consolidated for ages, perhaps, Grecian servitude!

Besides the causes which I have here pointed out, to believe in the duration of the slavery of this nation, is one which appertains even to its character: I would speak of the Jealousy which divides the Greeks among themselves. The tyrannical empire which the subaltern agents of the Satraps exercise, those vile instruments of their exactions, the Codja-bashies, is the greatest obstacle to the progress of enlightenment among this people. If to this is added, the insatiable love of power, a restless and turbulent character; finally, the spirit of intrigue which appears to be natural to them, one will be easily convinced that for a great while we shall not see this people re-ascend to their ancient destinies. Such are the modern Greeks, or at least such they appeared to me. This portrait is not at all flattering; I acknowledge it; but I can assert that Truth alone has directed my pen, and for every writer, this ought to be his first duty.

[Translated from the Modern Greek.]

MANIFESTO OF THE GREEKS TO THE CONSULS OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS AT PATRASS.

26th March, 1821 (O. S.).

THE Greeks, abandoned to the always increasing oppression of the Turks, who have sworn to annihilate them, have unanimously resolved to shake off the yoke, or die.— We have taken up arms to vindicate our rights. We are firmly persuaded that all the Christian Powers will recognize the justice of our Cause, and far from opposing obstacles, will assist and succour us, in calling to mind how useful our ancestors were to humanity. In acquainting you with this, we beg you will be pleased to procure us the protection of your August Court.

(Signed) + **GERMANOS**, *Archbishop of Patrass.*

+ **PROCOPIOS**, *Bishop of Calavrita.*

ANDREAS ZAÏMIS.

ANDREAS LONDOS.

BENESELLO ROUPHOS.

PAPADIAMANTOPULO.

SOTIRAKI.

[Translated from the Modern Greek.]

MANIFESTO.

To the European Courts, on the part of the Patriot Commander of the Spartan and Messinian Forces.

THE intolerable yoke of Ottoman oppression, after a period of above a century, had reached that height that nothing remained to the unhappy Greeks of the Peloponnesus but the liberty of breathing, and this served only to force out their sighs from the bottom of their hearts.

Reduced to a condition so pitiable, deprived of every right, we have, with an unanimous voice, resolved to take up arms, and struggle against the tyrants.

All factions and discords amongst ourselves, sown by tyranny, are sunk in the abyss of eternal oblivion, and we now all inhale the breeze of liberty.

Our arms—shackled up to this hour with chains of iron, now burst their bonds, and eagerly grasp the sword to annihilate abhorred tyranny.

Our feet—that have laboured day and night at the most cruel tasks, now hasten to vindicate our rights.

Our heads—which bent the neck to the yoke, now plan our freedom.

Our tongues—which before dared not utter a sound, except vain supplications for clemency, now cry with a loud voice, and make the air re-echo with the sweet name of liberty. In one word, we are unanimously resolved on Liberty or Death. Thus determined, we earnestly invite the united aid of all civilized nations to promote the attainment of our holy and legitimate purpose, the recovery of our rights, and the revival of our unhappy nation.

With every right does Greece, our mother, whence ye

also, O Nations, have become enlightened, anxiously request your friendly assistance with money, arms, and counsel, and we entertain the highest hope that our appeal will be listened to; promising to shew ourselves deserving of your interest, and at the proper time to prove our gratitude by deeds.

*Given from the Spartan Head Quarters,
Calamata, 23d March, 1821 (O. S.)*

(Signed) PIETRO MAVROMICALI,
*Commander-in-Chief of the Spartan
and Messenian Forces.*

GREEK PROTEST AGAINST CONSUL GREEN.

[Translated from the Modern Greek.]

*The Greeks of Peloponnesus to Mr. Philip Green, Consul
of the powerful British Government at Patrae.*

THE cause which obliged us to take up arms against the Mussulmen was for the protection of our lives and our property, of which they despotically endeavoured to deprive us. This we made known to you in writing at Patrae towards the end of last March, as you must have been well aware, from the answer you sent to us by your interpreter, Bartholomew, who assured us from you that you would remain perfectly indifferent to what was passing between us and the Mussulmen as long as the British Government remained so.

Although, however, you promised us neutrality in *words*, —in *deeds* you shewed yourself the enemy of the Greek Nation; for by means of your spies, and by correspon-

dence with the Turks, you apprized them of our movements and even of our intentions, thus enabling our enemies to anticipate and to thwart them, through the means of your instructions.

The Malta packet had no sooner arrived at Patrass, than without loss of time you sent her to Prevesa, with your despatches, giving information to the Capitana Bey of our proceedings, and urging him to send assistance to the Mussulmen, which in fact he did, by dispatching to them a brig, a corvette, and a galliot.

You at the same time wrote to the Pasha of Jannina, and Jusuf Pasha and the Cahaja of Mehemet Pasha immediately arrived with an additional force.

Not a day passed but you secretly dispatched your people to the besieged Mussulmen in the fort, to advise and instruct them of all that passed ; while at the same time you made an outward shew of indifference, and believed that your sentiments were unknown to us.

You impeded in an indirect manner all our movements.

We asked you to pay for the currants which you bought some time back of our com-patriots, and of which the fixed period for payment was expired, when you answered that you would not pay.

You sent your Brother and your Interpreter into the Castle in the night time, and they brought in Jusuf Pasha, shewing him the way.

You secretly prepared signals with a Cross, similar to those used by the Christian Greeks, and you gave them to the Mussulmen for the purpose of deceiving our countrymen. Lastly, it was by your counsel that they set fire to the town, the consequence of which was, that property of every description was in part robbed by the Turks, and in greater part plundered by your people.

Since then, you have used measures contrary to the rights and law of nations, contrary to the will of the British Government, and contrary to the promise you gave us.

You are the cause of ruin to many thousands, of slavery and death to many Christians ; and we therefore Protest, by this present national writing, that you shall in due time give an account of all the above-mentioned acts, and of the injuries of which you are the cause, contrary to all law.

*27th April, 1821,
Peloponnesus.*

REFUTATION OF THE CHARGES CONTAINED IN THE GREEK PROTEST.

Published by the Editor of the Constitutionnel.

Nos lecteurs se rappelleront sans doute que, dans *le Constitutionnel* du 8 Septembre, nous avons inséré la traduction d'une protestation adressée de Calamate (Morée), sous la date du 26 Avril (8 Mai) 1821, à M. Philippe-James Green, Consul Anglais à Patras, et signée par les notables du peuple chrétien du Péloponèse. Quelques-unes des accusations contenues dans cette pièce, étaient si graves de leur nature, que nous hésitâmes quelque temps avant de leur donner une place dans notre feuille. Toutefois, considérant que nous ne sommes que de simples rapporteurs, et que, toutes les fois qu'une pièce nous paraît avoir un caractère public, nous devons, après un examen préalable suffisant, la présenter au public, juge souverain, nous crûmes convenable d'insérer cette protestation qui

depuis a fait tant de bruit, et a été successivement insérée par tous les journaux nationaux ou étrangers. Notre impartialité fut assez démontrée par la condition que nous nous imposâmes de ne faire aucune réflexion sur un document historique de cette importance. Nous publiâmes la protestation du gouvernement de Calamate contre M. Green, comme nous aurions publié, par exemple, la protestation de Philippe II. contre Guillaume, Prince d'Orange, sans vouloir toutefois comparer Philippe II. au gouvernement de Calamate, et M. Green au Prince d'Orange, nous dispensant d'indiquer par la plus légère réflexion notre approbation ou notre désapprobation d'une mesure dont les motifs nous étaient parfaitement inconnus.

M. P. J. Green, arrivé de Marseille à Paris depuis quelques jours, n'a dû voir qu'avec peine la publicité d'une pièce si nuisible à sa réputation, et dont il paraît qu'il n'avait eu aucune communication avant son arrivée en France. Des documents authentiques nous ont été soumis pour nous mettre à même de prononcer sur les imputations qui lui étaient faites. Tout en refusant de prendre, dans cette délicate affaire, un rôle qui ne peut nous convenir, notre impartialité et l'intérêt de la vérité, que nous nous faisons une gloire de défendre en toute occasion, nous obligeant cependant à soumettre au public la conviction que nous avons acquise sur certains points, et nous allons rétablir les faits.

M. Green est accusé, dans la protestation, 1^o de s'être montré défavorable à la cause des Grecs. Or, deux pièces officielles nous attestent que M. Green a encouru au contraire les reproches de son gouvernement et ceux du gouvernement Ottoman, pour s'être prononcé, dans une occasion, d'une manière trop déclarée en faveur de la liberté de la Grèce.

2^o Il est accusé d'avoir envoyé le Capitaine Hunter, commandant du paquebot, de Malte à Prevesa, pour engager le Capitana Bey à expédier un prompt secours aux Turcs de Patras. Or, il nous est prouvé, par des documens authentiques du commerce, que le Capitaine Hunter, expédié par M. Green à Corfou, afin de prévenir le haut commissaire Anglais de l'insurrection qui venait d'éclater le 4 Avril, est parti le 7 Avril de Patras pour Corfou, où il est arrivé le 9 du même mois, et qu'il était de retour le 11 à Patras, après avoir touché à Zante par ordre du gouvernement Anglo-Ionien ; et que, par conséquent, il n'avait pas eu le temps d'entrer à Prevesa.

M. Green est accusé encore, 3^o d'avoir écrit aux Pachas réunis devant Janina, pour les engager à marcher sur la Grèce ; 4^o d'avoir envoyé son frère et son interprète, qui ont conduit Jussuf-Pacha et lui ont enseigné les endroits par lesquels il pourrait pénétrer dans la citadelle ; 5^o d'avoir communiqué aux Turcs les signes distinctifs qui servaient de ralliement aux Grecs ; 6^o d'avoir refusé le paiement de billets échus pour un achat de raisins de Corinthe ; 7^o enfin d'avoir conseillé l'incendie de la ville, suivi d'un pillage, où s'étaient fait particulièrement distinguer les gens attachés à sa personne.

Il est évident que de semblables allégations ne peuvent être prouvées que par les témoignages admis dans le cours de la justice ordinaire. Pour prononcer avec connaissance de cause, il faudrait pouvoir entendre les témoins des deux parties. Nous dirons toutefois que, d'après des assurances morales, il nous paraît que M. Green qui, au péril de sa vie, est resté quinze heures occupé à faire éteindre l'incendie, ne saurait raisonnablement l'avoir conseillé ; que, quant aux dettes réclamées par les Grecs, nous sommes autorisés à révoquer en doute cette assertion, invalidée par

l'assertion contraire que lui-même aurait à réclamer en ce moment, de différens négocians Grecs de Patras, 16,065 piastres turques, 11,217 piastres turques et 18 paras, 2,965 piastres et 37,200 piastres turques, formant un total de 67,447 piastres 18 paras, qu'on nous a affirmé sous serment lui être dues.

Enfin, quant aux lettres écrites à Jussuf-Pacha, au pillage commis, dit-on, par les gens de sa maison, à la communication faite aux Turcs, des signes de raillement, la preuve négative d'un tel fait ne pourrait être fournie, et le serment d'une des parties étant toujours nécessairement invalidé par le serment de l'autre, il est évident que, jusqu'à ce que la preuve affirmative ait été donnée par la partie qui accuse, le public doit attendre avec circonspection et douter.

Telle est l'exposition de nos sentimens dans cette affaire; mais nous le répétons, nous déclinons entièrement toute compétence, et nous nous bornons exclusivement aux fonctions de rapporteur.

[Translated from the Italian.]

PROCLAMATION.

T. MAITLAND.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order, Member of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant-General, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta and its Dependencies, His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands, and Grand Master of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, &c. &c. &c.

THE principle of perfect and invariable neutrality, declared by the Proclamation of the Executive Government of these States, under date the 7th June last, maintained in subsequent Proclamations, and afterwards peremptorily established by a special Legislative Act, dated the 13th of last August, has been fully and entirely approved of by His Majesty the Sovereign Protector, and His Majesty has even expressly recommended it in the strongest manner to the Ionian Government, in order that it may serve as a sacred and immutable guide, as long as the present state of disturbance shall continue, in the parts of Greece and Epirus bordering upon these States. To which end, His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner has received special instructions from his Sovereign, enjoining him, as Commander of the Forces in the Meditteranean, to take the

most energetic measures to that effect. His Excellency thinks it now opportune, with the consent of His Highness the President of the Senate, to render the above public, for general information. The more so, seeing that a similar declaration has become highly necessary, it having unfortunately happened that instead of an entire obedience to the orders enjoined in the various Proclamations above-mentioned, there have been, on the contrary, cases in which the proclaimed neutrality of the Ionian Government has not only been violated, but every recognized principle of the Laws of Nations broken, in a manner to render public tranquillity uncertain, and dependent on (where similar deeds have been permitted) the caprice of some few miserable speculators, and desperate adventurers.

Among the various cases resulting from this total alienation of every legitimate and recognized rule, His Excellency abstains from dwelling on the infamous conduct of those, who, quitting their own country, had the audacity and impudence to publicly assume the title of Generals of the Cephalonian and Zantiot forces, acting under the orders of an unknown adventurer, and of a foreign demagogue:—he will not enter into the details relative to those vessels which, navigating under the Ionian flag, and united with others, appeared in line of battle before the fortress of Lepanto:—he will not speak of the conduct of those imprudent Pastors of Religion, who, in contravention to the pure principles of the Evangelists, which inculcate universal charity and benevolence, offered up on this occasion, under the very eyes of the Government, public prayers for the destruction of the Ottoman Power, thus execrably adding the voice of Religion to further excite a fatal public irritation, already of itself too prevalent.

Relative to these particular acts, His Excellency will

not further enlarge, a remedy having been applied, and proper measures already taken to inflict on such culprits as may be found guilty, the merited punishment. Nevertheless, he cannot for a moment suffer to pass unnoticed the recent conduct, now regularly brought before His Excellency, of certain individuals, lately inhabiting Parga, who, ungrateful for the benefits received of the Ionian Government, despising the privilege accorded them of becoming, where they wished it, Ionian subjects (of which they refused to avail), deprived of every feeling approaching obedience towards a Government, from whom they derived protection, and transgressing against all social order, departed armed from these islands, as admitted by their own declarations and confessions, in considerable numbers, with the professed object of attacking the Ottoman forces, and attempting the capture of Parga. In this enterprise, however, having been immediately completely defeated, they returned once more to these islands, demanding to be received as Ionian subjects, after having outraged all the fundamental principles of every Government, on which depend public security. But as the said natives of Parga did not avail of the favour granted them by the generosity of the Ionian Government, relative to their becoming citizens of these States, they necessarily must consider themselves as foreigners; and, having regard to the incalculable mischief which might result if similar criminal acts were left unpunished, His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, with the consent of His Highness the President of the Senate, is pleased to proclaim and order, by means of the present Proclamation:—

- 1st. That those Parganotes who took part in this act of flagrant violation of the recognized laws of civilized countries, and against the authority of

the Government under whom they lived, shall not be received in any part of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

2d. That the period of ten days shall be allowed them, to reckon from the publication of the present, to take with them their effects, and their respective families, in case they wish to do so.

3d. That if they shall attempt to re-enter these islands, or are subsequently found in any of them, they shall be considered as subject to those penalties which the law prescribes on similar occasions.

The present shall be printed in Greek and Italian, and published for general information.

Dated from the Palace, Corfu, the 9th October, 1821.

By Command of His Excellency,

(Signed) FREDERICK HANKEY,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD LEE GREEN, BRI-
TISH VICE-CONSUL FOR THE MOREA,

*Made before the President of the Board of Health of
Zante, arrived this day from Patrass, on board the
Braciera Legiadra, under Ionian colours.*

THE said R. L. Green deposeth, that he sailed from Zante on Friday, the 1st February, bound to Patrass, having on board a Guardian of Sanità, named Spiro Petropulo, and Omer Aga, a Turkish passenger; that, on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, fell in with four vessels, which demanded where he was from, which was answered by the Sanità Guardian, from Zante to Patrass, with a Guardian on board. A boat was then ordered to be sent on board the armament, to which the Guardian answered, the order could not be complied with, as the vessel was in Pratique, and did not mean to communicate, at same time offering to return to Zante, if they would not permit her to proceed; upon which they still insisted a boat should be sent, and before any further answer could be given, they fired a volley of small arms into the vessel at pistol-shot distance, then boarded sword in hand, and would probably have killed all on board, had we not been recognized by some Cephaloniots. Their first act was to beat the Guardian severely for interfering; they then took out Omer Aga, the Turk, put him on board one of their vessels, robbed all his property, the property of the Guardian, crew, and part of my own, took all my letters and papers, and in short completely pillaged the vessel. After capturing our vessel, they compelled us to capture an Ionian Trabacalo, laden with sheep, bound to Zante, and also two Austrian

vessels, which we accompanied to the anchorage of Missolongi. During our detention at that place we ascertained that the vessels which had captured us were an Ionian brig, commanded by Captain Thendrolevano; a schooner under Russian colours, lately arrived from Leghorn, commanded by Captain Setherio; an Austrian brig, captured by the pirates previous to falling in with us, and from which vessel they fired on us (the shot holes remain in the vessel) and a vessel belonging to Missolongi. Their principal force consisted in about two hundred and fifty armed men, part of whom were Missolongiots, part Cephaloniots, &c. They liberated the Austrian vessels the day after our arrival off Missolongi, and although they were laden with wheat destined for the Ottoman forces at Patrass, they were suffered to proceed there. A guard of about forty men was kept on board our vessel until Tuesday, when they were withdrawn, and it was signified that we were at liberty. They admitted they knew I was the British Vice Consul, said it was an error, but although I demanded the Turk, and the stolen property, I could obtain neither. Finding remonstrance useless, and not chusing to expose myself to further outrages by going on shore, I sailed for Patrass, where I remained a day, and returned here this morning*.

Zante, 9th February, 1822.

(Signed)

R. L. GREEN,
Vice-Consul.

* In opposition to this statement upon oath, I cannot refrain from quoting the account of the same transaction, as given by the honest Dr. Pouqueville, vol. III. page 426.

“Cet évènement nous oblige à nous rapprocher encore une fois de la police de Zante, pour dire comment celui qu'on avait vu

par ses vêtements du Prince Mavrocordatos fut arrêté, par les croiseurs grecs, dans une de ces coupables excursions qu'il faisait à l'abri du pavillon de la Grande Bretagne. Hélé à la hauteur du cap Papa, par un bâtiment insurgé qui le sommait de venir à l'obéissance, l'émissaire, trop long-temps impuni, menaça vainement le capitaine croiseur *du courroux de la terrible nation souveraine des mers*, à laquelle il appartenait. On lui répondit, que ses coqueurs ne devaient pas servir à masquer *l'espionnage*, et il dut céder à la nécessité. On enleva de sa barque un nommé Omer, aga de Candie, favori de Joussof Pacha : on se saisit des dépêches dont il était porteur ; et son protecteur, croyant faire trembler les éphores de l'Etolie, suivit le captif à Missolonghi pour le réclamer.

“ Il croyait encore parler à des raïas, mais son arrogance dut fléchir devant le sénat de pêcheurs rassemblé dans cette ville. Ils rejetèrent raisons, prières, offre de rançon ; sans craindre de faire entendre au *jeune barbare* Anglais des vérités dont il se souviendra peut-être à son heure suprême, en jetant un dernier regard sur l'or, souillé de sang, qui fait son opprobre et celui de ses pareils. ‘ *Tu t'es nourris de larmes et de carnage*, lui dirent les Grecs ; *soit libre, Dieu seul doit te châtier ; quant à ton associé, Omer Aga, il sera pendu ; sors de notre présence.*’

“ Il partit, le misérable ; et de retour à Zante, il appelait la vengeance de la Grande Bretagne sur la tête des Grecs. *Ils lui avaient enlevé*, disait-il, *jusqu'à ses vêtements* ; mais comme on découvrit que ces prétendus spoliateurs avaient respecté une somme de trente mille piastres qu'il portait avec lui, ce fut un trait de lumière qui dessilla les yeux de l'Amiral Anglais, Graham, indigné d'avoir été trop long-temps la dupe de l'intrigue et de l'avidité.

FIRST GREEK BULLETIN.

[Translated from the Greek.]

THE President of the Executive Power makes known that the Ottoman fleet having been put to flight, after the engagement of the 20th February, (old style) and chased by the national fleet; the latter (after having seen them steering towards the Levant) re-appeared the 25th February at Cape Araxus. Directing their course from thence towards Patrass, *where they found twenty-four of the enemies' vessels, they succeeded in burning seven, which could not regain the anchorage of Lepanto.* Having retired during the night to Missolongi, they returned the following day, causing the greatest alarm in the camp of Mehemet Pasha, who, seeing a great part of his naval division burnt, and his troops defeated, retired full of terror into the fortress of Patrass.

Corinth, 1st March, 1822.

(Signed) MAVROCORDATO, *President.*
THEODORE NEGRIS, *Secretary.*

[Translated from the Greek.]

DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE.

THE Greek nation, by a natural and spontaneous measure, has taken up arms against her tyrants. Her rights are known and incontestable. In the midst of the enormous sacrifices which have been made, she only desires to put an end to injustice, and to ameliorate her destiny. If Greece reclaims, on one hand, her rights, on the other, she is not ignorant of her duty; it is on this account, that after having declared her independence, she established a central government, which was charged to defend the first, as well as to fulfil the second.

Anxious to attain this sacred aim of the nation, this government prescribes to itself the duty of endeavouring in every possible way to deprive the enemies of Greece of the means of resistance.

For this purpose it declares, conformably to the rights of Europeans, in a state of blockade all the ports still occupied by the enemy, as well in Epirus as in the Peloponnesus, Eubea, and Thessaly, from Epidamnus as far as Thessalonica; as likewise the ports of the Egean Sea, the Islands Sporades and Crete, which are still in the power of the enemy.

Foreign vessels, of whatever flag, which, after having been duly warned by our commanders and captains of the places included in this declaration, may attempt to enter the said ports, shall be taken, and treated according to the acknowledged laws and usages.

The Greek commanders are directed to continue to signify this declaration to the masters of foreign vessels, until such time as the Government has acquired the cer-

tainty that it has been sufficiently promulgated. The present shall be notified to all the Consuls of friendly powers who reside in the different parts of our state.

Corinth, the 13th March, 1822 (O. S.)

(Signed) *The President of the Executive,*

A. MAVROCORDATOS.

The Chief Secretary,

THEODORE NEGRIS.

LEGAL OPINION RESPECTING GREEK BLOCKADES.

CASE.

For the Opinion of Dr. Lushington.

MUCH inconvenience has arisen to British merchants carrying on trade on their own account with the several Turkish ports, in consequence of the Greeks having blockaded some of them, either by a pretended notification of blockade, or by a blockade *de facto*.

It may be proper to observe, that no official notification of blockade of any such ports has been made in this country, and it is therefore presumed that British vessels, with cargoes on board, may legally proceed to the different Turkish ports where no actual blockade exists, and where the master of such British ship has not had a warning endorsed upon his papers, not to enter such port.

The system adopted by the Greek forces is, occasionally to blockade the entrance to a port, and when driven away by the absolute appearance of a superior Turkish force, or the apprehension of their position not being tenable, they

quit that part of the Turkish coast, and proceed off another port, where a similar conduct is pursued, so that it is impossible for the British owner when he dispatches his vessel to know whether upon her arrival at the port of destination, such port may be blockaded or not.

It is considered that the hostilities which exist between the Turkish and the Greek forces is an Insurrection of the latter against their own Government, and it is therefore presumed that, by the law of nations, the Greeks are not entitled to the same belligerent rights as acknowledged states would be, and doubts are entertained whether, in the event of a British master absolutely violating such blockade, even after warning had been given, any penal consequences would follow.

It is also presumed, that if the master of a British ship were to resist any attempt to search his vessel by any part of the Greek forces, and the loss of lives were to be the consequence, that neither the master and crew or the owners of the vessel would be liable to be proceeded against in any court of law in this country; and the Greeks not being an acknowledged independent power, it is further presumed, that according to the law of nations, even if the cargo and vessel were afterwards seized, the same would not be liable to confiscation, nor the master and crew subject to any penal consequences.

Your opinion is requested,

- 1st. As to the right of the Greek forces to establish a blockade of any of the Turkish ports, so as to affect British vessels; and if not, whether in case of resistance being made by the British master and crew, any and what penal consequences would follow.
- 2nd. Whether if such right exists, the British master has

not a right to enter any of the ports, in the event of there being no actual or possible efficient force to oppose his entrance into such port.

3rd. Whether in the event of the blockading force being driven away by a superior force, or the same being for other causes withdrawn, the blockade can be again instituted without fresh notification, and fresh warning being given to the British vessels.

OPINION.

So far as I possess information on this subject, I am induced to believe that the Government of Great-Britain has never by any formal act recognized the independence of the Greek nation, and consequently the strict legal relation which the Greeks bear to England, must be that of subjects of the Turkish Empire. The British Government has, however, declared that it will observe neutrality between the Turks and the Greeks, and such has been the general tenor of its conduct, that I think the following consequences must follow.

1st. That Great-Britain would not, under present circumstances, be justified in demanding from the Turkish Government any reparation or indemnity for any losses British subjects might sustain from the Greeks, though the general rule undoubtedly is, that every State is responsible to foreigners for the acts of its own subjects, though in rebellion.

2nd. I think that Great-Britain has by the premises so far *de facto*, though not *de jure*, recognized the existence of the Greek nation as independent of Turkey, that she could not, and I am sure would not, complain of the Greeks exercising the usual rights of war, nor consider any injury

which might arise to her own subjects from the exercise of those rights, as giving her just cause to seek reparation from the Greeks.

To apply the strict principles of the law of nations to a state of things so anomalous, would, I apprehend, tend only to mislead the parties interested; for these questions are always mixed up with political considerations, and the practice will in some degree differ from the theory. Of this we have many instances in regard to Spanish South America, the British Government having endeavoured to carry on its intercourse on equitable and beneficial principles, rather than adhere to the letter of the law of nations.

To prevent any misapprehension or injury to those who consult me, I have deemed it necessary to make these preliminary observations, and subject to their effect, I am of opinion—

- 1st. That the Greeks have, by the strict law of nations, no right to establish a blockade of Turkish ports, so as to affect British ships. That in case of resistance being made by a British master and crew, they would not be liable to punishment in this country, but that Great-Britain would not interfere to prevent their suffering the lawful penalties arising from resisting a legal blockade, if the ships and crews should fall into the power of the Greeks; in such case, the Greeks would confiscate the property, and might perhaps imprison the crew.
- 2nd. I have already said, that by strict law the Greeks cannot impose, as against British vessels, even such a blockade as would be lawful if imposed by a recognized belligerent state.—The blockade alluded to in this Quere would be illegal, even as to a regular belli-

gerent, and, *a fortiori*, as to the Greeks. I should apprehend; (but this is of course mere inference,) that the British Government would compel the Greeks to observe towards British subjects, the usages of legitimate warfare.

- 3rd. This question must have the same answer in principle. If the blockading force be driven away by the Turks, or withdrawn, the blockade cannot be imposed again, except by fresh notification and warning, (when warning is by law required, as before a notification can be sufficiently known). It would be contrary to the law of nations for any state so to do, and of course for the Greeks.

Doctors' Commons, May 29th, 1823.

(Signed) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

SECOND CASE.

For the Opinion of Dr. Lushington.

THE former case and opinion of Dr. Lushington is left herewith, together with a proclamation, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 21st June, 1823, which Dr. Lushington is requested to peruse, also copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, dated the 29th April, 1823, addressed to the Levant Company, and upon which Dr. Lushington is requested to give his opinion.

- 1st. As to whether a British ship, having on board part of her cargo Turkish property, loaded at a Turkish port not blockaded, and bound to another Turkish port not blockaded, is liable to detention by Greek Insurgent

cruisers, and the Turkish property confiscated as prize?

2d. And if so, are the Greeks bound to pay the freight which would have been due to the British vessel, had she proceeded unmolested to her port of destination?

3rd. Is British property, forming other part of her cargo on board the vessel, liable to be confiscated or detained?

4th. And whether, in the event of such Turkish property being masked by simulated documents, describing it as British property, the Greek cruisers would be warranted in detaining the British ship and cargo on suspicion, and would have a right to require the reputed owner to produce proof that the property is *bona fide* vested in him? Or, will the onus of proof lie upon the Greek captain? and in the event that such detention upon suspicion take place, will the British vessel and *bona fide* British property on board her be liable to detention until the question respecting suspected property be decided? and if so, will the vessel and *bona fide* British property on board her be affected by a discovery of fraud having been used in covering property actually Turkish?

5th. Whether British subjects are prohibited, by the declaration of the British government that the blockades by the Greeks are not to be infringed, from sending provisions in British vessels, for sale on British account, to Turkish fortresses not actually blockaded?

6th. Is there in the proclamation respecting Foreign Enlistments any thing which prohibits British vessels carrying provisions, for sale on British account, to Turkish fortresses not actually blockaded? or, can such British vessels be considered as store-ships or

transports, or does the supplying the Turks with provisions fall within the letter or the spirit of the prohibition against committing hostilities against the opposing belligerents?

- 7th. Whether a British armed vessel would be guilty of an offence under this proclamation, if she were to force a Greek blockade, for the purpose of conveying provisions, for sale on British account, into a Turkish port actually blockaded, having previous notice of the blockade?
- 8th. Whether a British vessel would be liable to confiscation, if seized by Greek cruisers, in attempting to enter a Turkish blockaded port, clearances for that port being refused in the Ionian Islands, and the vessel having clearances for a port different from that she attempts to enter?
- 9th. Whether the owners of the British ship or the cargo on board, having cognizance of the intentions of the British and Ionian Governments to observe a strict neutrality, although the proclamation to that effect had not issued, would such owners be amenable to the same consequences as if the proclamation had issued?

OPINION.

The effect of the Proclamation and the Letter from the Foreign Office is this—That the British Government will treat the warfare between the Turks and the Greeks as legitimate warfare; and the consequence is, that British subjects carrying on trade with either of these belligerents, must be subject to the restrictions by which Neutrals are by the law of nations restricted as to their commerce.

All trade with either belligerent permitted to neutrals

during legitimate warfare, is still open to British subjects, and, as I apprehend, entitled to the protection of the British Government: if British subjects carry on any commerce prohibited by the law of nations to neutrals, the property engaged in such commerce would be liable to condemnation, and the British Government would afford it no protection: the principles, therefore, upon which I must answer these queries are the principles, which by the law of nations, govern the conduct of neutrals in their commercial transactions with lawful belligerents.

1st. A British ship having on board part of her cargo Turkish property, is liable to be detained, wheresoever found, without distinction as to the port she came from or is destined to, and the Turkish property on board is subject to condemnation.

2nd. When the voyage is from one Turkish port to another Turkish port, I am of opinion that no freight is due for articles condemned as Turkish property.

3rd. I think that the other part of the cargo, which is British property, would be in great risk of condemnation, where the voyage is from one Turkish port to another. The distinction seems to have been this; that a single voyage of such a description would not subject the ship and such parts of the cargo as were neutral to condemnation; but that a ship habitually engaged in such trade would, with all her cargo, be liable to condemnation. I think, however, that the recent decisions lean to hold this trade altogether prohibited to Neutrals.

4th. A Greek cruiser would be entitled to detain a British ship and cargo, documented as British, and to require proof that the cargo belonged as documented, and the

- proof would lie on the claimant, and not on the captor. I think a British ship, carrying a cargo partly *bona fide* British, partly Turkish property covered as British, on a voyage between two Turkish ports, would be liable to condemnation, with the whole cargo.
- 5th. I am of opinion that British subjects are not prohibited by the proclamation from sending provisions on British account, in British ships, to Turkish ports not blockaded. But I must observe, that by the law of nations, provisions going to an enemy's port are liable to be seized, although not condemned, and that the captors are entitled to pre-emption. If going to a blockaded port, or port of naval equipment, they may be liable to condemnation.
- 6th. I am of opinion that none of the transactions here detailed are prohibited, or indeed can be prohibited by proclamation. But the parties must observe that if the vessels were sent with intent to be employed *in the service* of the Turks, as a transport or store-ship, then the Proclamation, as well as the Foreign Enlistment Bill, would be violated. The words "*in the service*," I understand to mean, in the employ and at the disposal, *as owners or hirers*, of the Turkish Government. The act has reference to the same description of vessels as are employed in our own service as transports, or store-ships, and not to vessels trading at the mere will and pleasure of the owner in the supply of provisions, without any contract or engagement with the Turkish Government as to the ship.
- 7th. I think the act stated in this Quere would be a violation of neutrality and a breach of the Proclamation, at least of the Spirit of it; for the Proclamation is confined to enforcing the Foreign Enlistment Bill,

which I do not think extends to such a transaction as this.

8th. A British ship would be liable to condemnation under such circumstances.

9th. I am of opinion that the owners of British property engaged in these transactions prior to the Proclamation, are in the same situation as those who may engage in such adventures hereafter. I consider the Proclamation to have done no more than promulgate the law, not to have altered it, or added any prohibition.

(Signed) STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

Doctors' Commons, June 26th, 1823.

[Translated from the Italian.]

PROCLAMATION.

Corfu, 20th December, 1823.

WHEREAS, the 10th and 12th instant, one of the most flagrant violations of territory took place in the islands of Santa Maura and Ithaca, on the part of some Greek armed vessels, which were under the command of a person styling himself Prince Mavrocordato, and that in opposition to every recognized principle of neutrality and the rights of nations; his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty, finds himself, with profound regret, compelled to order that the two above-named islands be immediately placed, as regards the other

Ionian islands, in a quarantine of thirty days. The Inspector-General of the Health Department at Corfu, is charged to transmit immediately the necessary orders to this effect.

His Excellency feels the deepest affliction for the inconveniences and losses which must necessarily result from a similar measure; and that which renders it so much more dreadful, is, that an attempt to compromise and insult the Ionian Government, placed under the exclusive protection of His Britannic Majesty, was least to be expected from men who declare themselves fighting for their own liberty, and who would thus render this Government, if the act had been passed over in silence, accessory to those terrible misfortunes and odious atrocities, which on this, and many other occasions, have marked the conduct of the parties engaged in the present warfare.

By order of his Excellency,

(Signed)

FREDERICK HANKEY.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PELO- PONNESUS IN 1823,

Shewing the Number of its Districts, Villages, Population, and Amount of Tithes farmed to Individuals by the Government, compiled from the most authentic information.

Districts.	Villages and Hamlets, including the Capital of each District in possession of the Greeks.	Greek Population.	Tithes, in Turkish Piastres.
Mistra - - - -	180	48,000	300,000
Monembasia - - -	56	11,000	70,000
San Pietro - - -	35	14,000	70,000
Argos - - - -	38	16,000	40,000
Napoli di Romania -	31	17,000	90,000
Kato Achaia - - -	8	4,000	50,000
Corinth - - - -	167	31,000	300,000
Kalavrita - - - -	152	33,000	200,000
Vostizza - - - -	34	6,000	80,000
Patrass - - - -	88	14,000	130,000
Gastouni - - - -	122	32,000	500,000
Pyrgos - - - -	10	7,000	75,000
Fanari - - - -	36	7,500	72,300
Caritena - - - -	145	32,000	190,000
Tripolizza - - -	64	30,000	100,000
Londari - - - -	28	8,000	70,000
Cuzuc Maina - - -	8	2,600	35,000
Messenia - - - -	42	8,000	70,000
Calamata - - - -	10	7,500	70,000
Andrussa - - - -	25	7,000	36,000
Nisi - - - -	3	3,100	80,000
Coron - - - -	56	4,500	20,000
Modon - - - -	38	4,300	16,000
Navarin - - - -	25	6,000	20,009
Arcadia - - - -	105	19,000	80,000
Maina - - - -	96	35,000	
	1602	407,000	2,764,300
			£61,418 sters.
Fortresses in possession of the Turks.		Turkish Population.	
Patrass - - - -	- - - -	9,000	
Morea Castle - - -	- - - -	1,200	
Modon - - - -	- - - -	4,500	
Coron - - - -	- - - -	1,800	
		16,500	

**CONFESSION OF A RENEGADE MALTESE
PIRATE.**

[Extract from the Malta Government Gazette, dated 6th April,
1825:]

It will be recollected that Salvatore Fernandez, who was considered as the original planner of the piracy committed on board the Maltese brig *La Speranza* (of which act five of his companions have been found guilty, after a most deliberate trial at the late Admiralty Sessions) hung himself in prison, in August last. He had however made a confession, before the Magistrate for the Ports. This document was not produced at the trial, as it was considered not legally available in proof of the guilt of his confederates. Still it is supposed to contain the fullest and most circumstantial account of this truly horrible transaction. We therefore give it to our readers at length:

*Confession, taken through the medium of a sworn
Interpreter.*

On the 1st September last, Captain Giovanni Mavromicali wrote to me a letter from Zimova in Maina, addressed to me at Calamata, requesting me to come there and enter on board of his privateer. I accordingly went to Zimova, and on my arrival there, Captain Mavromicali told me to go on board of his privateer, which was ready to proceed on a cruize off Scondra or in the Levant; but she did not sail for about thirty-five days afterwards. Captain Mavromicali is brother of the General commanding that district, Petro Bey. The privateer was a mistico, the name of

which I do not remember, and commanded by Captain Hadgi Panajotti, who is related to Captain Mavromicali and Petro Bey. On the following day of my arrival at Zimova Captain Giovanni invited me to come and dine with him at his house at twelve o'clock. The first conversation that took place between us was about some prizes Captain Mavromicali had tried to capture at Piscardo, in Cephalonia, but he had been prevented by the English; the vessels were two Turkish vessels, one of them a trabaccolo, and the other a brig. He said the English loved more the Turks, than them who were Christians, and that, as when we were cruising, I should fall in with any English, Imperial, French, or other similar vessels, I must do my duty by killing the people on board, whenever I should find cash on board, and sink the vessels. I was engaged to be superintendant over the crew, being an old man, but was not an officer on board, though Captain Mavromicali promised I should live in the cabin with the captain and officers; but being a bad man, he has put me down as second captain. When the before-mentioned conversation took place, I answered that I would not go on board his vessel, being such a man as he was. Captain Mavromicali replied, he thought I was a different character than I appeared to be, and that he was only joking with me; and he would not act in the manner he had said.

“ On the following day, early in the morning, there was a boat ready to sail for Calamata, on board of which I applied for a passage, as I wished to return to Calamata. I was on board of the *Mistico*, and the boat came alongside to take me on board. Captain Mavromicali seeing this, and supposing I was going to embark in the boat, called out to me from the shore, and asked, why I was going away without first informing him; and desired me to come

on shore, as he wanted to give me a letter for Mr. Giacomo Cornelio, at Calamata; and, besides the letter, he would give me an order upon him for six dollars for one month's salary. I accordingly went on shore, and took from him the letter and order for the six dollars, and then went on board of the boat, and proceeded in it to Calamata, leaving the Mistico at Zimova. We arrived at Calamata on the following day, where, on my arrival, I delivered to Mr. Cornelio the letter and order; and, according to the latter, I received from him the six dollars. After this I went to my house at Calamata, where I remained quiet during five days; after which, the British Vice-Consul of Arcadia came to Calamata: his name was Anastasachi Pasqualigo. I met him soon after, and he saluted me. After this he came to my house to take his coffee and make his compliments to me, according to the custom of the Greeks. I then told him that I was about to reveal a matter of great consequence; a plot that was forming; but that I wished he would not mention my name, fearing I might lose my life. The Vice-Consul then asked me who were the persons that were intending to execute the plot I hinted at. I answered him, 'Our superiors of this place and those of Zimova, were the persons.' I said this because the Governor of Calamata was brother of Captain Mavromicali and Petro Bey. The Governor's name is Costantino Mavromicali. The Vice-Consul asked me if the plot was to be executed against British subjects or any other foreigners! I answered him, 'Against all the world, provided money was on board.' The Vice-Consul then told me he was going to Tripolizza, thence to Arcadia, and thence to Navarino; and that if any thing should take place, I was to come to him at the latter place; and should any vessel be captured, any money be taken, the crew killed, or the ves-

sel sank, I was to put all the papers of the prize or prizes in my breast, at the first place we should arrive at, and come with them to him at Navarino. He advised me to go on board of the *Mistico*; it would be better, because should any thing happen at sea I could discover it. After this conversation I remained forty-five days at Calamata, and after that time the *Mistico* arrived there from Zimova. On her arrival, the *Mistico* fired a salute of ten guns, in compliment to the Captain's brother, the Governor. The Governor of Calamata ordered me to go that evening on board of the *Mistico*, because, on the next morning early, she was to take troops on board, and convey them to Coron, for the purpose of attacking the Castle at that place. I accordingly embarked; and on the next morning seventy soldiers were taken on board. The *Mistico* then set sail, but, on account of bad weather, we put into Petatidi, where the soldiers were landed, and Captain Panajotti went along with them, from mere curiosity, to witness the attack on the Castle of Coron. On the next day he returned on board and told the crew, that as the Castle would not be attacked for five or six days, there was no occasion to remain; we therefore went to Armiro. After the six days the Greeks attacked the Castle, when we proceeded to Coron, near the Castle, to see if it had been captured by the Greeks. On our arrival we perceived that the Greeks had lost the battle; so we left and returned to Armiro. Two days after, the weather being fine, we set sail from Armiro, bound to Coron, to bring back the General of the Greek troops, Captain Costantino Mavromicali, the Governor of Calamata, and the troops that had been embarked on board the *Mistico*. The *Mistico* returned with them to Armiro, which is the port of Calamata. Another brother of Captain Costantino, Captain Antonachi, wrote

a letter from Coron to his brother, and sent it to him at Armiro ; in consequence of which letter, Captain Costantino called me and the Captain of the Mistico, and shewing us the letter, desired us to proceed immediately to Coron, as a vessel with provisions had arrived there to succour the Turks in the Castle.

“ We accordingly, on the same evening, set sail for Coron, where we came to anchor close to Vunaria. On the next morning Captain Panajotti immediately went on shore, to speak to Captain Antonachi, who was in camp there. At twelve o'clock he returned on board, and told the whole of the crew that the order was, should she be captured near the Castle, she and her cargo would be condemned, be her flag what it might. After this, Captain Panajotti brought upon deck an image of the Virgin Mary, and calling all the crew, desired them to take an oath that they would willingly consent to kill the crew of that vessel, of whatever nation she might be—English, Imperial, French, or any other ; and, further, that they would kill the crew, sink the vessel, and take from her whatever they might find on board. The whole of the crew then took the oath. I was the last one : I took the oath because I could not help it. The Captain further said to the crew, ‘ You know our conditions are these—that four shares of the prize will belong to the four Captains on shore ;’ namely, Captain Costantino Mavromicali, Governor of Calamata ; Captain Giovanni Mavromicali, his brother, and generally called Cazzi ; Captain Kristair, whose son was intended to be married to the daughter of Captain Cazzi, brother of Petro Bey ; and the fourth, Mr. Giacomo Cornelio, a native of Zante, residing at Calamata, and one of the first Nobles of Zante. To which four persons were likewise to be paid four thousand piastres, for expenses of the Mistico already

incurred, which were first to be deducted from the whole proceeds; and the remaining proceeds of the prize, either money or any thing else, were to be divided; namely, one-half to the four persons before named, who were the sole owners of the Mistico; and the other half to go to the crew; but out of this latter half, the owners were to be paid the four shares before stated. At this time, when Captain Panajotti was explaining the business to the crew, I remained silent, sitting upon a gun, reflecting seriously and much displeased. The Captain, seeing me in this humour, said to me, 'What is the matter with you; what are you thinking about?'—I replied, 'I am sure that vessel is an English one, and we shall displease the English; and should we fall in with an English frigate, she will sink us.' The Captain answered, addressing himself to all the crew, 'If the English have a good fleet, we have our mountains, which are much stronger than their men of war.' After this the Captain took me down into the cabin, and shewed me a letter signed by the four persons before mentioned; which letter stated: 'Don't fear any thing; do what you can, and you shall be defended by us, all in our power.'

"After this we set sail, and went near to the vessel anchored near the Castle of Coron, and fired two guns at her. At the same time the Castle fired a gun at the Mistico, and the vessel moved nearer to the shore, and under the protection of the Castle; so we quitted the place and steered towards Cape Gallo, where we perceived three vessels steering eastward. The Captain said we had better go and visit them: and we pursued them for three hours, but could not come up with them. Part of the crew said we had better abandon the chase and return to Coron, as the vessel there might set sail. We accordingly returned; and

during the remainder of that and the following day we cruised about.

“ On the evening of the latter day, three hours after sun-set, we fell in with the Maltese vessel, named *La Speranza*, I think that was her name, commanded by Captain Francisco Gristi. We hailed. Captain Mari, a Cephaloniote, hailed her with a speaking-trumpet, and desired the Captain to come on board in his boat, and bring his papers with him. The vessel then let a boat down, into which the Maltese Captain, a Greek passenger, and two seamen, four in all, embarked. I should have stated that when the Captain of the *Mistico* ordered the Maltese brig to be hailed, I asked him for what reason he ordered the Captain to come on board. Captain Panajotti replied, he wanted to see if there were any Turks on board, or papers for Constantinople. I replied, ‘ You must consider that the vessel and her Master are Maltese, and belonging to my own country; and if you attempt to molest her, from friends that we now are, we shall become enemies.’ Captain Panajotti answered, ‘ The English took from me a million at Piscardo, and I will take from them much more; and if you speak any more, I’ll serve you the same as I intend to do the Maltese;’ and, saying this, he knocked me down, and my head struck on the nail of a gun, and made a wound. After this the brig’s boat came alongside with the four persons I had before mentioned: they were called upon the *Mistico*’s deck, when the Maltese Captain and the Greek passenger were sent down into the cabin, and the two seamen were sent into the hold. The hands and legs of the Maltese Captain and Greek passenger were in the cabin tied; the same was done to the two seamen. Immediately after, Captain Panajotti ordered thirteen of the

Mistico's crew to go on board of the Maltese brig. The names of some of them I recollect : these were, Elia, nephew of Petro Bey ; Captain Mari, the Cephaloniote ; Giorgi the Nostromo, a Speziote ; the son of Captain Panajotti, Cristodulo ; Costantino, a Previsano ; Mosea, a Corfiote ; Pano, a Previsano, who is one of those in custody ; Spiro, a Calavritano, another of those in custody ; and Costantino di Giorgio, a Speziote, the boy now in custody. I do not recollect the names of the others. I now remember another was Anagnosti, the brother-in-law of Captain Panajotti ; and another named Nicola Lagonica, nephew of the Captain ; and another named Scartato, a Zantiote. They were all well armed with pistols and large knives, called attaghani. It was moonlight and almost calm.

“ As soon as they got on board the Maltese brig, Anagnosti went to the poop of the brig and hailed Captain Panajotti, saying to him, ‘ Ask the Maltese Captain where the key of his chest is to be found.’ Captain Panajotti answered the key was in a small drawer in the cabin, where the Maltese Captain slept. The two vessels were very close to each other. Anagnosti, about three-quarters of an hour after, came again to the poop of the brig and spoke to Captain Panajotti, in the Albanese language, which I do not understand. Immediately after this I heard three pistol-shots fired ; after which Captain Panajotti ordered the crew of the Mistico that remained on board, to go alongside and board the brig : the whole of the crew then went on board of the prize, and began to take out of her chests belonging to the Captain and her crew, sails, ropes, and many other things, and put them on board of the Mistico. An hour after the brig had been boarded, Captain Panajotti ordered all the people to return on board of the Mistico, excepting the thirteen persons who were first sent

on board. I and five or six others did not go on board of the brig; we remained in the *Mistico* to receive the things from the brig. Captain Panajotti ordered ten muskets to be given to the thirteen hands on board the brig, to defend themselves with. The vessels then separated: this was about midnight. The *Mistico* steered towards Vunaria, and the prize towards Capo Grosso. On our way towards Vunaria, Captain Panajotti ordered the deck to be cleared of the things taken out of the brig. After this was done, he ordered the crew to put the two Maltese seamen to death. They were then brought on deck and carried to the forecastle, and there put to death; but in what manner I cannot say, as I was astern on the poop, and did not see them. When this was done, the Greek passenger was brought upon deck, and Captain Panajotti asked him what money he possessed. The passenger replied he had only thirty dollars. The Greek said to the Captain, "Don't put me to death, because I am a Christian, like you; and you are quite right to kill the Maltese dogs, those you have killed, because they don't like us at all." Upon this, Captain Panajotti said, 'Take this man also forward,' meaning to say, he was to be put to death, as with the others. After this, Captain Panajotti went a-stern and called to Gregorio (one of those now in custody), who was in the cabin, and had tied the Maltese Captain and Greek passenger, and stood guard over them; and desired him to bring the Maltese Captain upon deck, which he did, and brought him to the middle of the vessel. At this time Captain Panajotti asked the Maltese Captain what sum of money he had in his chest. He answered him, he had one thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars. Immediately after, Captain Panajotti said, 'Take this man also forward with the others. At this time he asked Athanasi, the cook, where

he had put the rope he had given to him from the Maltese vessel. The cook immediately brought the rope, and gave it to Captain Panajotti, who cut it into four pieces, and gave them to the cook, saying to him, 'Go forward and tell the people to put the dead bodies into four bags, and put some ballast into them, and tie them with the four pieces of rope, and throw them overboard.' I did not see either of the four put to death, but I heard every thing. I was in such bad humour, I would not see any thing; and vexed as I was, I took my capote, and remained on the poop. I do not know if either or all of the four prisoners said any thing. I was alarmed, and wounded in the head when the Captain knocked me down. I tied my head with a handkerchief: the wound is perfectly healed, but can be seen.

"After this the Mistico steered for Vunaria, where having arrived, Captain Panajotti ordered two persons to go on shore, one of them named Panajotti Gianni, and the other Anagosti, the brother-in-law of the Captain, who came on board from the Maltese brig before we parted from her; and he was replaced by another man of the same name. The two persons sent on shore did not return on board. At day-light the next morning, the Mistico steered in the direction of the prize, to look after her. We remained at sea all the day. At mid-day we perceived the prize, and about sun-set we came near to her, when Captain Panajotti hailed the Nostromo, and asked him if he was ready. The Nostromo replied, "We are ready." Then Captain Panajotti ordered the Mistico's boat to go alongside of the prize, and bring the people back. Boat went accordingly, and returned again with two or more cases of rosolio, some sails and wearing apparel, also four or five pieces of calico, and a bale of Maltese brown nan-

keens, and some red handkerchiefs. The boat, after discharging these articles, returned again to the prize, and brought a further quantity of them, compasses, sails, the ship's bell, plates, knives and forks, and other articles. The boat returned again to the prize, and brought back part of the people who were on board of the prize, and the latter's boat brought the remainder of the thirteen who took charge of her. When they returned on board Captain Panajotti asked them if they had prepared the brig for sinking. They replied all was well done, and she would soon go down. Captain Panajotti then asked them what they had done with the crew of the brig who remained on board. Three of them, namely, Pano Previsiano, Costantino Calavritano (both of them in custody) and the third, Scartato, replied, 'We put them to death at twelve o'clock to-day.' The Captain asked if any of the Maltese had been killed by the pistols they heard fired. They answered, no—only two of them had been wounded, and the others concealed themselves under the deck. They said they had found on board seven of the crew, whom they had put to death with pistols and with knives. I cannot say if they made any resistance. Elia, nephew of Petro Bey, was wounded in the head. He said it was by a blow given him with a piece of wood by one of the Maltese. He said to me at the same time, that for that wound in his head my head should pay for it, because he had received it from a Maltese like me. Captain Panajotti then asked what had become of the murdered bodies. They answered they had taken the whole of them down into the store or steward's room. The Captain then inquired if they had fastened down the hatchways. They replied, 'Yes, perfectly well.' About half an hour after this the prize went down.

“ On the following morning the Captain ordered all the clothes which were in the chests of the seamen of the Maltese brig to be divided. Half of the whole were allotted for the owners of the *Mistico*, and the other half were distributed in proportions. They offered to me three shirts, two jackets, and some other things, but I refused to accept any of them, saying, ‘ My heart does not even wish to look at these clothes.’ From the Maltese Captain’s chests there were taken some Spanish dollars: they amounted to seventeen hundred and seventy. This cash was not divided until after our arrival at *Armiro*. There were also twelve Greek capoti of a black colour, not new, which were distributed to those who first boarded the brig. Two of them are now in the possession of two of the prisoners in custody, namely, *Pano Previsano* and the boy *Costantino*. They have also each of them a sash, some shirts, and each a black cap, common in *Malta*. The whole of the prisoners now in custody have each in their possession some of the clothes that were taken from the Maltese brig. On our arrival at *Armiro*, according to the order I had received, as I said before, from the British Vice Consul, when the chest of the Maltese Captain was opened (it was the last one opened), I was very attentive to get hold of his papers; so perceiving a tin case, I took hold of it, and from it withdrew three papers, namely, the passport, the patent, and muster roll. I took possession of these papers, and concealed them under my sash. In the Captain’s chest there were found a gold repeater, two seals, and a gold watch key, four gold rings, with small diamonds, and a shirt pin, with a small diamond, a small gold cross, with topazes, and a gold cord. From the chests of the seamen there were taken three silver watches, in addition to their wearing apparel. Captain *Panajotti* or-

dered his son, in whose possession those articles were, to bring the money on deck to be divided, which was brought up accordingly. The Captain then ordered the four thousand piastres for the expenses of the Mistico to be first deducted. Upon this a dispute arose: some of the crew said they would not consent to it, and others would not consent that the four owners should take four shares of the half which was to belong to the crew. About these they had a long dispute. At last they agreed, that instead of four, the owners should only have two thousand piastres for the vessel's expenses. The other two thousand were to remain on board for the expenses of the next cruise. The four shares before mentioned were given up to the owners. The remainder of the money was distributed as follows: forty-five dollars to each of the thirteen who boarded the Maltese brig, and twenty dollars to all the others. I do not know what amount was taken by the Captain and the other officers, because my mind was wholly bent upon saving the ship's papers, and delivering them into the hands of the British Vice Consul Pasqualigo. The Captain offered and gave to me twenty-three dollars, telling me to take them for the present; and that the next voyage I should have much more. I refused to accept the twenty-three dollars; but the Captain told me he would not allow me to go on shore, if I did not take them, so I was compelled to take them. Some of the things were put up at auction. The Captain purchased the gold repeater, and the four rings. I do not know what he paid for it, as I was at the helm. He came to me and said, as he had purchased the gold watch and the rings, he did not like to appear to buy any more things, and requested I would purchase for him the gold cross, with topazes, as he wished to give it to his daughter. I accordingly complied with his request, and

went and offered six dollars for it; when the Captain said, 'Well, it is for you—when in fact I purchased it for him. Half an hour after I delivered the cross to the Captain. Of the silver watches, the spy Gregorio, took one for, I think, about eighty piastres; another was taken by a Mainote, whose name I do not know, and the third was taken by Spiro Calavritino, who is in custody. The division and auction took place at sea. The money was divided in the cabin, on the morning after our arrival at Armiro, which took place two hours after sun-set. The division of the clothes and the auction took place in mid-ships an hour after I consented to receive the twenty-three dollars which were forced upon me. At twelve o'clock I jumped into the Mistico's boat, and attempted to go on shore. The Captain told me to stop a moment, and said, 'I wish to go with you on shore.' I waited some time in the boat, and the Captain went in the cabin, and I think brought with him the gold repeater, the four rings, and all the money belonging to him and to the owners of the Mistico, and carried them with him to the house of the Governor of Calamata, Captain Costantino Mavromicali.

"When we reached the shore, Captain Panajotti and I each took a horse and proceeded together to Calamata. Before I left the Mistico, I sent Strati, one of the prisoners now in custody, on shore, to go to Calamata, and bring me a horse to Armiro. The horse which the Captain rode belonged to Armiro; Strati having sent only one, he remained at Calamata. We, namely, the Captain and myself, arrived at Calamata two hours before sun-set. I went to my own house, and delivered the ship's papers, I had concealed, to my wife. An hour after this, namely, an hour after sun-set, the nephew of the Governor, Elia Cazzacho, met me at the market. As soon as he saw me, he seized

hold of me, and said that the crew of the *Mistico* had sent notice to Captain Panajotti that I had taken the ship's papers, and that Captain Panajotti, having applied to the Governor, he (Elia) had come to arrest me. He then conveyed me to the house of Captain Costantino, the Governor. As soon as I arrived there the Governor ordered me to be tied, and diligent search made about my person for the papers: and not finding any thing, except the twenty-three dollars before mentioned, Elia went to my house, and asked my wife where the papers were, which she had received from me. She not knowing any thing of what had happened to me, delivered them to him. When Elia returned with the papers to the house of the Governor, the Governor said to me, 'You are a damned dirty dog, for having stolen these papers; you must have had a bad intention.' I replied, 'I took the papers to preserve them, and not with the bad intention which you say.' Notwithstanding this, I was put into a room of the Governor's house, where in the same room six men were placed as a guard over me. I remained there during that night, and on the following morning a declaration was presented to me to sign. I said I would not sign it until its contents were explained to me. The Governor replied, 'Very well, I'll read it to you; and then you'll sign it.' On reading over this paper I found the tenor of it to be this;—That five miles off Coron the *Mistico* perceived a brig at sea; the *Mistico* fired a musket for the brig to lay to; the brig then fired a gun, and the shot from it killed two persons on board the *Mistico*; so the privateer answered with a shot: and soon after the brig was seen sinking, and immediately went to the bottom. —Upon this being read to me, I refused to sign it, saying as it was not the truth, I would never consent; but they

might get it signed by the Captain of the *Mistico* and other persons of her crew. In consequence of this refusal, I was tied with my hands between my legs, a stone weighing thirty pounds was put on my breast, and putting a pistol to my head, Elia Cazzacho told me, if I did not consent to sign the paper, he would put me to death. I said, 'Take off the stone, and I will sign it.' After this, as I cannot read or write, they told me to make the sign of the cross, which I complied with, in the presence of a Greek priest and three gentlemen of Calamata, as witnesses to my mark. One of the three latter is a relation of Petro Bey, and his christian name Theodosio: the second is named, I think, Giovanni Costantinachi; the name of the third I do not recollect—the Greek priest was named, I think, Papa Athanasi. As soon as I had put my mark, Elia said, 'In consequence of this you will be hanged at Zante or at Malta.' Notwithstanding I consented to sign the declaration, I was kept a prisoner in the same room for the space of four days. After which I saw pass by the house the *Nostromo* of the *Mistico*, and four other of her crew, namely, Costantine, the boy, Spiro Calavritino, Pano Previsano, and Athanasi Mosconissiotte; which last four are now in custody. I heard that these five had been carried to the house of the Bishop. I forgot to mention, that on the same day another of those in custody, named Strati Aivaliotte, was arrested on the same day as myself, and brought prisoner to the same room. On the following day of the other five, passing by the house wherein I was confined, I and Strati were conveyed to another house, where we found the other five, with whom we were confined in the same room. This house belonged to my mother-in-law, which was taken from her by force; and she attempted to set fire to it. Twelve or thirteen days after, the acting

British Vice Consul of Calamata, Ignazio Giovanni Hadgi Yanuli, came into the house and went up stairs. (We were confined on the ground-floor.) They sent for the Nostromo, who went to them accordingly; and when he was entering the room where they were, I heard the acting British Vice Consul say to him, if he wished to get his liberty, he must sign the attestation that had been signed by Gregorio. The Nostromo replied he would not sign it until he had his liberty. Soon after, the other four, who were brought in company of the Nostromo, were sent for up stairs, the Nostromo remaining there also. The acting British Vice Consul said the same to them, namely, 'That upon their signing the attestation they should be set at liberty.' So they all five signed the paper; the whole of them came down stairs; when I asked them what they had been doing? They told me nothing at all. About five or six days after, the Adjutant of the Governor, accompanied by Cazzacho, the nephew, and Giorgio Mavromicali, the son of Petro Bey, came to the house, and sent for the Nostromo; and soon after, I heard that he had run away. About the same time two persons entered our prison with sticks in their hands; and began to beat all of us, under the pretence that we knew where he was gone, and that we were privy to his escape. On the next day they sent the attestations signed by us to Anastasachi Pasqualigo, the British Vice Consul at Arcadia. In consequence of this, Mr. Pasqualigo wrote a letter to the acting British Vice Consul at Calamata, stating, that the facts could not be as they had been represented to him, because he had heard of them two months before from a person. The acting British Vice Consul at Calamata, having received this letter from Mr. Pasqualigo, immediately went to Captain Costantino to inform him of its contents; and Captain

Costantino said to him, ' We had better write another letter to him, requesting him not to discover us, he being a Greek and a Christian.' On the next day they wrote a letter to him, and sent a present to him of honey, loaded on four mules, six antique stones, and the gold repeater of the deceased Maltese captain; stating to him to be so kind as to receive that little proof of their regard, and as a recompence to him for the assistance they hoped to receive from him. After being confined thirty-six or thirty-seven days, a British frigate arrived; and on the same day in the afternoon we were conveyed on board.

" The frigate carried us to Zante, where I was examined, but what I said I do not recollect, having been frequently interrupted, and not permitted to speak. On board of the *Mistico* I sometimes wore an European, and sometimes a Greek dress, the same as is worn in Calamata. The deceased Captain and the Greek passenger, when brought down into the cabin, were tied by Gregorio the spy. I do not know who tied the hands of the two seamen. The Maltese brig arrived at Calamata when I was at Ignocastro. On my return I found her laying there. I had known her captain, Francesco Gristi, on a previous voyage to Calamata a year before. I was requested by him to purchase some figs for him, which I did: about twenty or twenty-five cantars, perhaps more. I am married to a native of Calamata; she was living there when I left it. I have been absent from Malta about twelve years, but came to Malta during the plague, to settle some accounts. I was previously married in Malta to a native woman; but left her, as she proved a woman of bad character. On board the *Mistico*, I sometimes lived in the cabin, and sometimes messed with the crew. My wages were six dollars per month. When I quitted the *Mistico* for the last time, I left Gregorio on board. The crew of the *Mis-*

tico was composed of thirty-five or thirty-six persons in all. I brought the letter which I mentioned I had received from Captain Giovanni Mavromicali, dated 1st September, on board of the frigate, but lost it there. The letter now exhibited to me is one I received from the same person, and is, I think, dated in January. It desired me to come to Zimova, and embark on board the Mistico. I went there, and afterwards returned to Calamata, as the voyage was defeated, on account of the soldiers she was to convey from Armiro to the attack of the Castle at Coron. I have known Gregorio Mavrichi, who is in custody, about six months. I heard on board that he was a Mainote. He was first gunner of the two large guns which were at the forecastle of the Mistico.

“Of the various wearing apparel now shewn to me in court, I know that a white shirt, which was in the possession of Spiro Calavritano, (one of the prisoners in custody) was taken from on board of the Maltese brig. The Greek capote, the red sash, and the dark-coloured handkerchief were in possession of Pano Previsano (also in custody); and they were likewise taken from on board of the Maltese brig. The capote now shewn to me was in the possession of Coatantino, the boy (who is in custody); it was taken from on board the Maltese brig. The shirt and the red sash, now produced, were in the possession of Strati Aivalioti, and were taken from on board of the Maltese brig. The quilted coverlid, and I believe the white shirt, were in the possession of Gregorio (who is in custody); and they were both taken from on board of the Maltese brig. Of the bundle now shewn to me, the blue cloth jacket I received at Calamata from Signor Giovanni Coronetopulo. The coloured waistcoat I brought from my house at Calamata, and the blue striped shirt was given to me by the Government at Zante. The linen shirt and the coloured

handkerchief, I do not know to whom they belong. The sash shawl I have now upon my person I purchased at Calamata, about twelve months ago, from a sailor on board of a Maltese bombard, commanded by Captain Vincenzo Cachia. The sailor is named Pasquale San Martino. The two striped jackets, or waistcoats, were taken from on board of the Maltese brig: one of them, this, (sealed) was in the possession of Costantino, the boy in custody; and the other (this) was in the possession of Athanasi Mosconissiotte, the cook on board the Mistico, and now in custody. I know these two jackets were taken from on board of the Maltese brig, because such are never worn by Greeks. I gave to Atanasio Mosconissiotte, one of the prisoners, a white calico shirt: it was very old, and he tore it up, to put round the iron fetters which were on his legs. I gave the shirt to him at Zante, and he gave me another white shirt, one of three in his possession, which had been taken from on board of the Maltese brig. It ought to be at the prison, as I washed it the day before yesterday, and it ought to be clean.

“ I confirm this voluntary confession made by me, the same having been read to me word for word in the Greek language, by the sworn Interpreter, and not knowing how to write, I make the sign of the cross.

his
(Signed) “ SALVADORE + FERNANDES,
mark.

“ GUISEPPE COEN, *Sworn Interpreter*.

“ This confession, taken by me, and
signed in my presence, this 7th
day of July, 1824,

“ JAMES CALVERT,
Acting Magistrate for the Ports.”

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS, MALTA.

THE Court for the trial of Piratical Offences met again on Wednesday last, when sentence of death was passed, in the most impressive manner, by the learned Commissioner, W. R. Wright, Esq. on *Pano Cavani*, *Strati Cojungi*, *Spiridion di Giorgio Lico*, *Costantino Marini Giorghizza*, and *Atanasio Silvrano*, convicted of Piracy and Robbery on board the Maltese brig *Speranza*.—The whole of the proceedings in this notorious and most horrible case of Piracy are in preparation for publication.—*Giuseppe Dato* and *Michele Saguna*, convicted of stealing a boat, were sentenced to eighteen months hard labour in chains. Three other prisoners, who had been some time in confinement, were discharged by proclamation; and the business of this session (at which the Vice Admiral Sir Harry Neale sat as one of his Majesty's Commissioners) was closed.

His Excellency the Governor has been since pleased to commute the above sentence of death, in consequence of the prisoners having been recommended to mercy by the Jury, on the ground that they seem to have been rather blind instruments in the hands of others than the planners of the piracy. *Pano Cavani*, *Strati Cojungi*, and *Spiridion di Giorgio Lico*, are to be transported for the period of their natural lives; and *Costantino Marini Giorghizza* and *Atanasio Silvrano* for fourteen years, to such place as his Majesty may please to direct.

PROCLAMATION.

F. ADAM.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Adam, G. C. S. M. S. G. His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and to the United States of the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government of Greece, and addressed to his Majesty's Consul at Constantinople, and the other Consuls and Vice Consuls of the Powers of Europe in the Archipelago, to the following effect:—

“That, as the Masters of sundry European vessels have freighted their ships to the Turkish Government for the conveyance of troops, stores, and provisions, in opposition to the advice of their Consuls, and in contravention of the principles of neutrality professed by their respective Sovereigns in the present contest in which Greece is engaged, all such vessels, together with their crews, shall be considered as no longer belonging to any neutral nation, but as enemies; and shall as such, be attacked, burnt, or sunk, together with their crews, by the ships of the Greek fleet, or by any other armed Greek force that may fall in with them.”

And whereas his Majesty, for the vindication of the rights of that neutrality, the duties of which he has himself strictly and uniformly observed during the existing hostilities, and for the protection of the commerce as well as of the lives of his subjects, and of the Ionian people placed under his exclusive protection, has directed the Lord High Commissioner to require, in his Majesty's name, of the

Provisional Government the immediate recal of a Proclamation, so contrary to the law of nations, and to every principle of humanity and of the intercourse of civilized countries :

And whereas the Lord High Commissioner has accordingly required, in his Majesty's name, the recall of the said Proclamation, and the Provisional Government have refused to recall the same ; and whereas such refusal has been duly notified to the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval forces ;—

Be it known that, in conformity with instructions to that effect given by the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty, the said Commander-in-Chief will forthwith proceed to seize and detain all armed vessels, or vessels carrying armed men, fitted out by, or under, or acknowledging the authority of the Provisional Government of Greece ; and that those instructions will continue in force until the said Proclamation shall be fully and authentically recalled by the Provisional Government, and the said recall duly notified by the Lord High Commissioner to the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval forces.

. The present shall be printed in the three languages, English, Greek, and Italian, promulgated and sent to whom it concerns for its execution.

Palace, Corfu, 6th September, 1824.

By Command of His Excellency,

J. RUDSDELL,

Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner.

TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GREECE.

IN the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having besides received, on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being, as well as his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operations thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties, by means of an arrangement, which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said treaty, viz.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable William Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of his Britannic Majesty in his Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs :

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules Count de Polignac, Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of his Most Christian Majesty, Major-General of his Armies, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. &c. and his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty :

And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher, Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the Armies of his Imperial Majesty, his Aid-de-Camp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, and of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles :

“ Art. 1. The Contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks,

“ This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the Treaty, by means of a collective Declaration, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as

a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

“ Art. 2. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following basis: the Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior Lord (Suzerain); and, in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute (relief), the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

“ To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the Continent or in the Isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

“ Art. 3. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the Continent, and the designation of the Islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

“ 4. The contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish, without the least delay, their Representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

“ 5. The contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

“ 6. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the Contending Parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the Signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation. The mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

“ 7. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratification shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

“ In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

“ *Done at London, July 6, 1827.*

“ DUDLEY.

“ POLIGNAC.

“ LIEVEN.”

Additional and Secret Article.

In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures ;—

“ 1. It shall be declared by their Representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public Treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and as the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote,

impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

“ It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commerce with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them Consular Agents, so long as there shall exist among them Authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

“ 2. If, within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first Article of the public Treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both, if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence, to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties; and, in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the High Contracting Powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the High Contracting Powers, will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions, conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the Admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

“ 3. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High

Contracting Parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour in the Treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the basis agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorise from this time forward their Representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

“The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said Treaty.

“In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

“*Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace, 1827.*

“DUDLEY.

“POLIGNAC.

“LIEVEN.”

THE END.





